

NEW POLICY URGED BY PRESIDENT LI IN CABINET MESSAGE

More Frankness in Dealing
With Foreign Powers
Recommended

OTHER CHANGES

Mr. Tong Shao-yi Said To
Approve Methods Now
Advocated

President Li Yuan-hung has telegraphed to the leaders of the Southern Republics that he has asked the new Cabinet to carry out the following plan:

1. To draft a new policy for the Government.
2. To settle the differences between the North and South.
3. To administer affairs according to the constitution.
4. To promote or dismiss officials with justice.
5. To take the public into the confidence of the government in affairs of state.
6. To be sincere in diplomatic relations with the foreign powers.

The above has received the hearty approval of the southern leaders and it is understood that Mr. Tong Shao-yi, who has been recommending this program, is especially pleased.

Mr. Tong has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet but up to now has declined the office, largely because he does not approve the foreign policy and desires a drastic change in favor of complete frankness.

The Cabinet Deadlock
Ostentatious Lloyd
Peking, July 4.—Chinese semi-official circles are in doubt whether Tong Shao-yi, new Minister of Foreign Affairs and Sun Huang-yi, Minister of Education, will accept their new appointments. Tang Hua-lung left for Shanghai, yesterday, allegedly in order to persuade the southern members of the Cabinet to enter office.

Wang Ta-hsi being unwilling to become Minister of Communications, Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to London and Minister of Communications in the Tong Shao-yi Cabinet, 1912, will probably be appointed instead.

No Session of Parliament Here
The following is a proclamation issued here by the members of the former National Assembly.

"It has been announced by the two houses that the opening session would take place at Shanghai on July 10. This proclamation, however, now cannot be effected because the provisional constitution of the First Year of Minkuo has been restored and hence the members are hereby informed that they must be in Peking before the 30th of July, and the session will be opened there as soon as the quorum is secured."

Lung Chi-kwang Given 24 Hours
Private telegrams were received yesterday from Canton to the effect that the troops under Gen. Li Lieh-chun were closing in upon the city. An ultimatum has been sent to Gen. Lung Chi-kwang, the Governor, to leave within twenty-four hours. In view of the situation the Cantonese Guild yesterday again wired to President Li Yuan-hung, urging him to dismiss General Lung.

Chamberlain Is Named As Munitions Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 3.—The Times says that it is suggested that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, may succeed Mr. Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions and that the Marquis of Crewe may return to the India Office.

Hayashi Is Gazetted Minister to Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokyo, July 3.—Baron Hayashi, late Ambassador to Italy, has been gazetted Minister to Peking.

July Fourth Celebration Most Successful Shanghai Has Known Within Record

Customary Storm Didn't Stop Ball Game; Reception,
Boat Races, Flag-Raising and Dance Fill Program

Shanghai Americans staged yesterday the most successful celebration of the Fourth of July that the city ever saw. American firms locked their doors and everyone got up with the single idea of devoting themselves exclusively to the commemoration of national independence. Every event on the program, from the boat races in the morning to the brilliant dinners and dances in the transformed Astor House at night, went off without a hitch.

It rained, thereby upholding an ancient and honorable tradition. Since the day when the oldest inhabitant was knee high to a duck, the rain has always come in on the program.

However, it made one slip yesterday. The mistake was in its timing. It started in about 11.30 a.m. while the crews of the warships were racing down the river. It was none of your dispirited drizzles; it was a hard pounding rain with a small typhoon mixed up in it. Having poured cats and dogs for some time and having observed that the ball field at the Race Course had taken on the countenance of a flooded rice field, the rain ceased, thinking, of course, that it had blocked proceedings for the day.

And right there was where it miscalculated. The committee that had arranged the affair didn't propose to see the work of a month destroyed in any such manner. The races on the river had been lost and won. The reception given by Consul General Thomas Sammons had been successfully held at the Consulate General. They now had the baseball games to look out for.

Wouldn't Be Denied Ball Game
The water was on the diamond and it had to be gotten off. The sport committee got exceedingly busy. They called on Chief Officer Pett of the Fire Brigade.

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Pett. The result was that two of the fire engines raced out to the ball grounds and began pumping the water off. Meanwhile an army of several thousand coolie children were mobilized and armed with brooms—and for

those who hadn't brooms, there were their hands and feet. While the engines pumped, they swept off the mud with their brushes and lugged out dry sand to put at the bases. After hours of feverish work, which was anxiously watched by a record breaking crowd, it was finally determined that the diamond could be played on without the runners bogging down to their necks—and the crowd settled back with a sigh of relief.

The first event at the baseball grounds was the flag raising. A new pole had been set up back of home plate, and for the first time the Stars and Stripes were run up on it yesterday. A squad of marines stood before the pole with their rifles at present arms while the band of the flagship Brooklyn played the "Star Spangled Banner." The crowd stood with uncovered heads until the last of the impressive strains had died away.

After that the fans prepared to regale themselves with the free lemonade and the band started on a program of American ragtime that may not be real music but it certainly sounded like music to us.

Minister Sets Things Going
Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American minister to Peking, was among the distinguished guests in the grandstand. They gave Dr. Reinsch the honor of throwing the first ball. The minister was escorted on the diamond by members of the Fourth of July Committee and a virgin baseball was placed in his hands. The Brooklyn team was in the field and Troy stepped to the plate as Cincinnati's first batter.

"Play ball!" sang out the umpire. Dr. Reinsch threw a ball that was a strike only because Troy was enough of a diplomat to swing at it. Amid the laughter and applause of the grandstand, the minister retired to watch the game and surrendered the mound to the more skillful custody of Rosenberger. Dr. Reinsch was presented with the ball he had thrown as a souvenir.

The Brooklyn players had trotted out on the field in new suits of spotless white. They were a happy but bedraggled crew when they lined up at the stand after the game had ended in their favor by 5 to 1. By winning this game the Brooklyn

(Continued on Page 11)

Dr. P.S. Reinsch Leaves For The North Today

To Sail on Cruiser Cincinnati
For Chinwangtao; Arrange
Farewell From Jetty

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, leaves for Peking at noon today. He will go aboard the Cincinnati and the cruiser will take him to Chinwangtao. Mr. Yang Cheng, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has arranged to have Gen. Yang's military band at the Bund Jetty as a farewell honor to the official. During his stay in Shanghai, Dr. Reinsch was the guest of Consul General Thomas Sammons.

INDIAN STOCK PRICES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 3.—The removal of the minimum prices in Indian stocks has revealed a 4% to 5 per cent basis, with a disposition to purchase at the reduced level. There are buyers of Indian three per cents at 62 and three and a half per cents at 72.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—
1.—March "Soldiers in the Park" Monckton
2.—Overture "Ivan" Conterno
3.—Waltz "Bohe" Vessey
4.—Selection "The Mikado" Sullivan
5.—Serenade "Moonlight" Moret
6.—Selection "The Earl and the Girl" Caryll
A. DE KROMB, Conductor-in-charge.

Roof Garden Cinema At the Astor House

Mr. Newman Is Fixing It Up
Beyond Palm Garden; To
Stage Vaudeville

Shanghai is to have a roof-garden cinema show at the Astor House Hotel. This announcement was made yesterday by Mr. Mike Newman, the amusement man, who is to manage the new pleasure resort. The garden is to be on the roof just to the west of the present Palm Court. It has been discovered that the place is an ideal one for the purpose and preparations are going rapidly forward for the opening which will be about July 15.

This roof was hung with Japanese lanterns last night and light supper served there. Tables will be placed about the roof garden so that patrons may enjoy a movie show and cooling refreshments while sitting out under the stars in the cool breezes. Palms will be used for decorations and the screen and stage will be at the southern end. The roof garden may be reached from the interior of the hotel or from the Palm Court. Mr. Newman has already sent to Manila for movie features and has begun negotiations for some good vaudeville acts.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.8 and the minimum 77.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.0 and 68.9.

TSAR'S ARMIES ARE NOT DISMAYED AT LOSS OF 5 MILES

Confident of Holding Ger-
mans Till Bukhovina
Drive Finished

CHASE AUSTRIANS

Russians Push on From Ko-
loma, Hard Pressing
Retreating Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 3.—As a result of a week of violent onslaughts, the Germans have advanced five miles on some sectors east of the Styr, but military experts are confident that the Russians will hold the enemy pending the development of General Letchinsky's sweep in Bukhovina. The Russians have advanced fifteen miles to the south-westward of Kolomea and the Austrians are hard pressed to cover their retreat to the Carpathians.

Von Bothmer Recaptures Height of Vorobijorken

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 2.—Eastern theater.—General von Linsingen is continuing his attacks and has increased the number of his prisoners by 7 officers and 1,400 men. At several places on the front, counter-attacks of the enemy have been easily repulsed.

The army group of General von Bothmer (German and Austro-Hungarian troops) stormed the Height of Vorobijorken, which had recently been taken by the Russians. Seven officers and 891 men were taken prisoners in this action and 7 machine-guns, as well as 2 mine-throwers, captured.

Will Intern Annam's Ex-King at Reunion

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hanoi, July 4.—The deposed Emperor of Annam, Duy-tan, has embarked on the Messageries Maritimes s.s. Tourane for Saigon, where he will rejoin his father Than-hai. Both of them will be interned at the Isle of Reunion.

HONGKONG LAUNCH ROBBED

Pirates Hold Up Kuti-e, Murder
Coxswain, Pillage Passengers

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, July 4.—The steam launch Kuti-e has been attacked by pirates and ransacked. The Indian guard on board was overpowered, the coxswain killed and the passengers robbed of their jewellery and money. The pirates escaped into Chinese territory.

TO SALVE WISLEY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, July 4.—The steamer Manapouri has left for Vungro Bay, in Indo-China, with another hundred coolies and workmen and additional gear, to assist in the salvage of the s.s. Wisley, of which there are hopes of success.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.M. s.s. Montague July 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 6
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza July 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 7
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Montague July 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 21
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore July 8
Per M.M. s.s. Atlanticque July 19
Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia.
The English mail of June 1 left Hongkong on Monday, and is expected to arrive here tomorrow, per P. and O. s.s. Nankin.
The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Colombo on June 29, per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

'We Come From Hell to Paradise, But We Are Going Back to Hell!'



LOUIS VAILLARD AND FRANCOIS VALADE. (Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 5.—"We have come from Hell to Paradise," said Louis Veillard and Francois Valade, of Saskatoon, Canada, upon their arrival here from the French front in the neighborhood of Verdun, where both were wounded. The two men are French reservists who left their homes in Canada months ago to join their colors in France. They are returning to their homes on invalid furlough and will go back to the fighting front within a month. Both men have been decorated with the French War Cross.

'Take Coats Off and Work,' Mr. F. O. Reynolds' Advice To the Students of Nanyang

President of Engineering Society Gives Points For
Successful Career; 'Squeeze' Must be Shunned

The closing exercises of the Nanyang Railway and Mining College took place at 4 p.m. yesterday, at 157-159 North Szechuen Road. There was a large gathering and on the platform were Messrs. F. O. Reynolds (President of the Engineering Society of China), the chairman, Mr. S. H. Lum, the Principal, Mr. Nicholas Tsai, the well-known engineer, Mr. F. C. Kao, chief manager of the Commercial Press and Taoyin Chow Ching. The program commenced with a song by the students, "The Republic of China," following which the principal read his report. He said: "This is the fourth closing exercise since the college was opened five years ago. The preparation department has gone through certain courses and the students passed with credit. Out of 48 students in this department, 28 have successfully satisfied the examiners. Of 14 students who graduated last year, 9 have obtained very suitable positions. One is at the Board of Communications at Peking, another has improved an engineering instrument, known as the State Rod Slope. This instrument has been approved by Mr. A. C. Clear and the inventor is now chief surveyor in the Municipal Bureau of Kiangsi.

Mr. H. von Heldenstam has a third graduate in his employ and he says the student's work has been quite satisfactory. Another is helping younger students in his mother college. Mr. Reynolds is planning to employ some of our graduates and, judging from this, our students have a very large field to work out their careers.

This is a self-supporting institute and has been officially recognised by the Board of Communications at Peking, as a first class engineering college.

Mr. Reynolds' Advice
Mr. F. O. Reynolds said: As embryo engineers, you are about to join the ranks of what is one of the oldest and greatest professions in the world. This fact, in itself, should cause you to take serious thought, so that you may feel the responsibility of what you are doing and so that it may act all through your careers as an incentive to you to do your best and at all times to be worthy of the great profession you have chosen.

In order to get on and succeed, so as to eventually rise to a position of prominence among engineers, you have got to start at the bottom, at the beginning and work your way up, step by step, by genuine hard work, and sound, unselfish work. It is only in this way that you can hope to gain the experience which is essential to success in engineering.

LA BOISSELLE NOW IN BRITISH HANDS; GARRISON GIVES IN

Fighting Still Heavy; More
German Defence Works
Captured

RALLY IN OVILLERS

French Hurl Back Whole
Of Front Line on Entire
Battle Front

GAIN 6 KILOMETERS

Ground Literally Carpeted
With the German Dead;
Effective Shelling

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—The following report has been received from general headquarters in France, timed 4.45 p.m.:—"Heavy fighting continues, but is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered."

"At other parts of the battlefield, some further progress has been made and some additional hostile defences captured."

Only fragmentary details have been received as yet concerning the infantry fighting on the western front. An episode which has fascinated Paris is the story of how two Scottish regiments carried three lines of trenches at one bound and penetrated the village of Montauban, slaying with the bayonet several hundreds of the enemy and capturing the whole staff of a regiment.

In the present cautious and methodical push, there have been apparently few instances of fatal over-zealousness carrying men beyond their supports, but the "slime" and courage of the enemy are evidenced by the desperate fight which occurred at Thiepval. After the place, apparently, had been thoroughly cleared, the British had passed on when the Germans emerged from deep dug-outs and other strange hiding-places and furiously attacked with machine-guns and bombs, while a tornado of shells of all sorts transformed the scene of the fierce conflict into a cauldron of green smoke, in which it was a wonder that anyone could possibly survive.

Germans Not Surprised
Indications show that the Germans were in no wise surprised. They even knew the actual date fixed for the attack. Hence, the success of the first onrush is all the more praiseworthy.

Their strongest defence was put up in the battered villages and field-forts, in which they fought with the highest skill and obstinacy. The weak point of the German resistance was in heavy artillery. The enemy throughout were hopelessly out-gunned.

Peking, July 4.—The following telegram has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation: London, July 3.—The following has been received from general headquarters in France, timed 2.30 p.m. today: The battle south of the Ancre continues to be hotly contested. All the positions gained yesterday have been maintained.

The fighting about La Boisselle and Ovillers is particularly severe. Yesterday evening, our troops penetrated the village of La Boisselle and fighting is still in progress in the village.

About Ovillers, the fighting met with varying success. One attack early this morning secured a portion of the hostile defences. 400 more prisoners have passed through our collecting stations.

A very large amount of work was done by our air-craft yesterday. In the early part of the day, several attempts at offensive action on our side of the line were made by hostile air-craft, in large parties.

All these were driven back and, subsequently, the enemy's air-craft were held far behind the German lines, with the result that our artillery and machines were able to work without interruption from hostile air-craft.

During the day, a very large number of aerial combats took place over the enemy's lines. Six hostile

(Continued on Page 2)

machines are known to have been brought down and five others were driven down severely damaged. Seven of our machines are missing.

Progress Will Be Slow

Paris, July 3.—A semi-official communiqué emphasises that progress in the offensive on the western front must be slow but sure, the tactics being to consolidate every gain before attacking the next objective.

The offensive started on Saturday by the French, north and south of the Somme, in complete unison with the British operating more to the north, still continues very successfully.

The French have hurried back the German front over the whole line of battle, capturing all the enemy's advanced positions with an irresistible rush, carrying Dompre, Bequincourt, Bussy and Fay, storming Curly, after fierce, house-to-house fighting and penetrating their second lines at numerous points between the river and Aneville, in the strongly fortified village of Frise and the adjacent Mereaucourt Wood. They have also captured Herbecourt and the outskirts of the village of Feuilletes.

Thus, they have gained ground from four to six kilometers deep. The total number of unwounded prisoners taken by the French exceeds 6,000 in two days. Very important war material has also been captured.

'Carpeted With German Dead'

While the battleground is literally carpeted with German dead, the French casualties have been very few, thanks not only to the brilliant dash of the French troops, but also to the long and prudent artillery preparation. For seven days, a thorough artillery preparation, by a solid array of batteries, wrecked the German defensive works, destroyed machine-gun shelters one after another, cut the communications with the rear positions, disorganized the command, harassed the enemy and starved the occupants of the first line trenches.

With such prudent methods, patience is required and further very rapid progression is unlikely in the near future, the more so as there is a great distance between the first and second German lines south of the Somme, which space is open ground, without any shelter and riddled with innumerable deep holes dug by our bombardment, so that the transport of ammunition and artillery is extremely difficult.

Allies Sure of Success

Nevertheless, the Allies dispose now of guns and ammunition in great quantities and the successive lines of resistance organised by the Germans are sure of being successively reduced by the efforts of the British and French.

While such new and important progress is being realised in the great battle in the north, French reconnaissances are very active in the Champagne and fighting is still raging in the region of Verdun, where the French drove back the Crown Prince's troops from Thiaumont work for the third time in three days.

The stubborn resistance offered by the French at Verdun, by retaining the Germans at the same point during long months, has rendered all the Allies' preparations possible, which preparations are developing now into satisfactory results on all fronts.

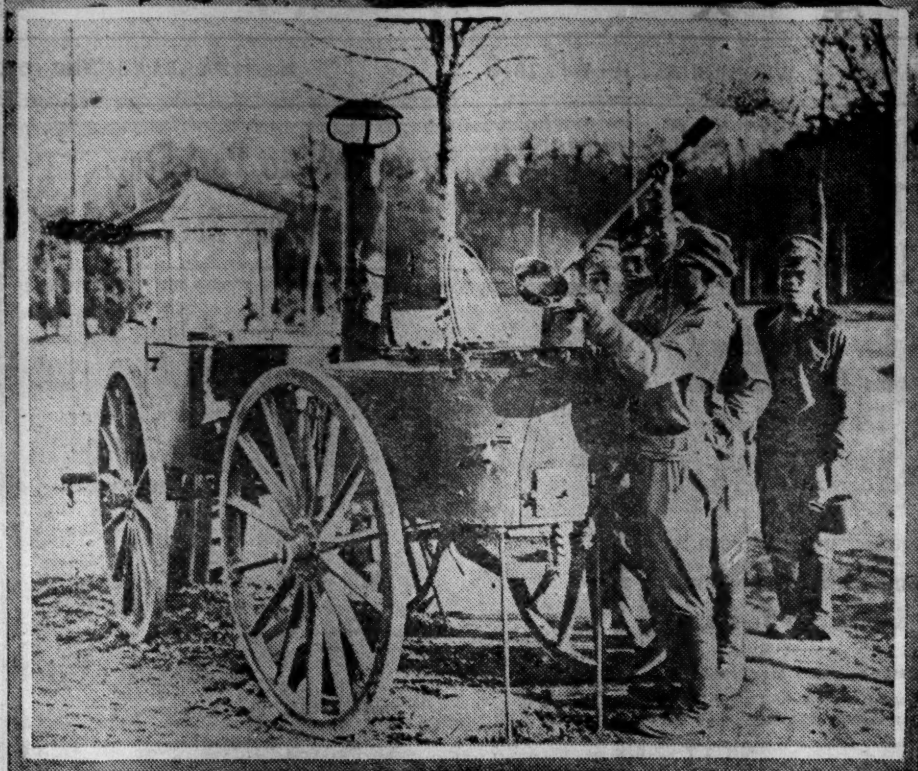
'Allies Have Not Gained

Anything Worth Mention'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, July 2.—Western theater.—The great British-French offensive in massed attack, which had been prepared for many months past, began yesterday, after strong artillery and gas attack preparations for the last six days, over a front of 25 miles, on both sides of the Somme and the brook of Ancre. From Gommecourt

Feeding Vast Armies Under Difficulties



Russian Soup Kitchen

One of the greatest difficulties in the great European war has been the distributions of the food supply. The travelling soup kitchen has solved the problem to a certain extent and each of the belligerent nations is plentifully supplied with the "boilers."

The accompanying photograph shows the latest style Russian soup kitchen, which was taken to France with the Russian troops who landed at Marseilles.

of the region of La Boisselle, the enemy obtained no advantages worth mentioning; on the contrary, they suffered very heavy losses.

In the region abutting on both sides of the Somme, the enemy succeeded in penetrating several points of our first line trenches and were able to advance, while we withdrew from the first line trenches to our second lines, into positions arranged for checking the advance. The war material in the first line which could not be removed had been destroyed and thus was lost to the enemy.

Many artillery actions and numerous minor attacks of the enemy on the adjoining front, to the west and south-east of Thure, were everywhere unsuccessful.

'Take Coats Off,' Reynolds' Advice

(Continued from Page 1)

dignity and it is only by such means that success can be attained.

Need Practical Experience

Now, while there is a close connection with the book-work and practice of engineering, the former can very seldom—indeed, practically never—be applied literally and just as it is set down in the books. From your books you must acquire the theory and from your practical and outside experience and work on the job, you learn how to apply the theory you have learnt from the books.

When you leave this college, having graduated and obtained your diploma, you will have learnt a great deal about the theoretical side of your work, but, just by reason of the knowledge you have gained, you are confronted by a great pitfall. You will have learnt—from your books—a great deal about railway and mining engineering, but you will not have worked on the actual construction of

a railway or the developing of a mine.

The first half of your education as an engineer has been completed, but the second and equally important half is still to come. Don't get caught by that pitfall. Leave your college and start on the practical side of your profession in the same state of mind as you joined, or should have joined, your college—your minds open, ready and anxious to learn. Not thinking you know everything, but in a humble spirit of inquiry and seeking after knowledge.

You will then find that the knowledge you have acquired from your books will automatically assert itself and come to your assistance. The practical side of your education has got to be learnt just as much as the theoretical side before you can be said to be a fully fledged engineer.

You will never master the practical side, that is to say, half your education, if you tumble into the pitfall of thinking that, because you have excelled in your book-work, you know anything or everything about the practical work. You cannot afford to pass over or neglect any of this, any more than you could have obtained your diploma if you had superficially glanced through one of the subjects of your book-work.

Through the kindness of Mr. Lum, I have been able to read in your College Magazine a speech prepared by Mr. Clear for the same occasion last year and I would repeat what Mr. Clear said:—"Engineers should be able to do things as well as tell others how to do them." In fact, I would alter the "should" into "must." You must, to have mastered the practical side of your education, be able to do things yourself.

Must Banish 'Squeeze'

There is another matter which you must constantly bear in mind and have at heart if you are to be successful engineers. You must look upon all work you carry out in the same light as your own reputations. The secret of a great and successful engineer's success is that he has built himself a great reputation. That reputation can only be acquired by downright solid good work.

Just as in a mine gallery or heading in soft ground, unless your timber

is good and properly put in, there would be grave danger to those using the heading, or in the case of a railway bridge abutment, if the masonry or brickwork was only skin deep, instead of being solid, there would be every chance of the settlement and failure of the bridge, so, unless you eschew and absolutely refuse to have anything to do with scamped or "look-see" work, you cannot build up that solid reputation necessary to success. As with scamped work, so with "squeeze."

Work in connection with "squeeze" as has been practised must either be scamped or else must be inefficient or uneconomical, because the cost has been too great. In any case, the reputation which is so necessary to success cannot be built up on "squeeze" work. And remember this, scamped work can sometimes be pulled down and built up again, but your reputation never. Avoid "squeeze" in all its forms as you would the plague and you will be

going a long way towards building up your reputations.

In China, you have a magnificent field and magnificent opportunity for your work. Do not forget to work for your country's good first. In working for your country, you automatically work for yourself. If you put yourself first, you can accomplish nothing really great.

Prizes were given to the following winners:—

Ling Zur-kee, Chao Zung-ku, Wang Van-pan, Tsu Sur-yue, Val Tse, Chang Pon-she, Wang Tse-wu, Dong Shun, Yui Ka-foo, Chow Shang-yuan, Tong Ping-zong, Zuo Zung-yuan, Coa Tsun-teng, Zung Ton-hai, Lu Nan-tur, Zee Sz-zung, Zung Bur, Tsu She-zan, Wong Ti, Shu Tan-tse, Wong Ye-tsing, Ong Dan-cong, Gown Kur-fong, Zee Yul-ton, Lay Yung-see, King Yuan-fa, Dan Tur-chung, Wang E. King, Tsung She-eh.

NEW SUPER-ZEPPELIN IS 750 FEET LONG

Forty Ton Craft, Able to Ascend 15,000 Feet, Tested Over Lake Constance

Zurich, Switzerland, May 30 (via Paris, May 31).—Reports have reached Zurich from Romanshorn, a Swiss town on Lake Constance, that a new super Zeppelin, 750 feet long, has been seen when making trial flights over the lake.

The total capacity of the airship is 54,000 cubic meters, or about double that of Zeppelins of the earlier type. The new craft is fitted with seven motors, four armored gondolas, machine-guns, small cannon and

apparatus for dropping bombs and discharging aerial torpedoes. It weighs forty tons, is able to rise 15,000 feet and has a long range of action.

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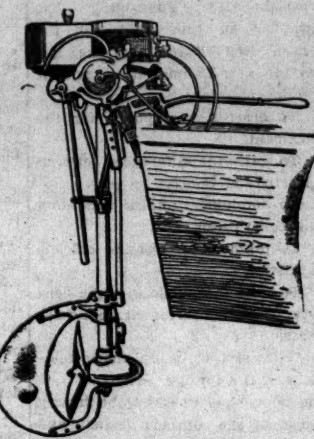
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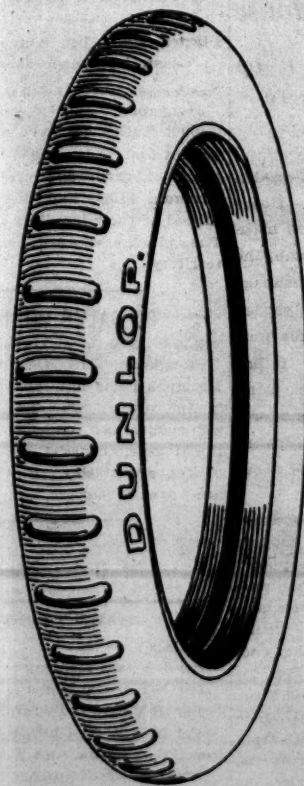
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Battle Raged, Shells Ex-
ploding All About

TELL THRILLING STORY

Picked Up By Destroyer After
Hour in Water; Rescuers
Continued Fight

Portsmouth, June 13.—One of the most wonderful episodes of the great naval battle was the saving of Commander Dannreuther and four men of the Invincible. They are all who survive today of the Invincible's complement of 1,050.

Amid the clash of the world's greatest navies four of them sat helpless for an hour on an improvised raft with shells bursting about them.

Though it records a minor incident the tale finds no easy parallel even in the thrilling annals of the sea. I give it as it was told me by the Invincible's physical instructor, W. S. Thompson, who has returned to his home in Portsmouth.

"We went into action," he said, "somewhere about five o'clock leading the battle line and followed by the light cruiser—and the Indomitable. We had heard of the action an hour and a half before, and had come up to Beatty's assistance.

"I was in the fore control with the gunnery commander, and was marking the hits. In that elevated position I had a grand view of the battle, the greatest sight of my life, though I have been in the Navy twenty-nine years.

"The noise was awful. The atmosphere seemed black as night, and was lit with dazzling flashes as the raining shells burst above the waters. We came up at full speed, and went straight into action.

"Our first salvo off the port side smashed the bows of a big four-

funnelled German cruiser at 12,500 yards range. She was running away. Some say she sank, and I am of the same opinion. There was a good deal of spray round her, and she suddenly disappeared.

"Was the Hindenburg?"

"After this we changed over and altered our course to have a go at the big German ships. They came along single line ahead, and I could see a big array of them. We first engaged them at 8,500 yards. We were firing from the starboard side now, and every shot was telling. We fired salvo after salvo into one of the leading German battle cruisers, which I believe to have been the Hindenburg.

"We must have caused her very heavy damage and terrific losses, and I doubt whether she is afloat. We were still firing to make sure of finishing her when we were blown up. Till that moment we had never stopped firing from the time we entered the battle, roughly an hour and a half. The force of the explosion threw me against the hood of the control tower on the foremast.

"Then the ship opened just like a big furnace. The majority of the men must have been killed instantly. The commander and I had the presence of mind to stay where we were while debris was falling about us.

"The ship listed to port and the mast gradually fell to the port side, taking us down in a tremendous way. I believed my last moment had come. We came up smothered with oil. I could not see another soul. It was black as night. I swam about and picked up a seaman's bag.

"There had been no time to put on a lifebelt, because the ship went down in two minutes. I paddled away and found the airtight bag. Then I saw an able seaman named Danbridge swimming, and said, 'Get one of these kit bags.' He did so, and we made for a log of wood.

Afloat in Ice-cold Water

"The water was icy cold, and was being much churned up by the firing,

which was continuing violently. We got the log of wood and hung on to it, and then saw an object about fifty or sixty yards away. It was one of the large wood framework targets used by the gunners on practice. It had been blown from the ship and had dropped about 100 yards from where she sank.

"We climbed on it and made a raft of it. Then we saw the gunnery commander making for it, and he climbed on as well. Next we saw the yeoman of signals. He was on a log of wood, but was too weak to get near the raft.

"With him was an able seaman named Dudley. Dudley tried to swim from the log to the raft, but sank a few minutes later. Torpedo-Lieutenant Sandford, afloat on a plank, came up and got on the target with us. We had been swimming in our clothes and boots and were wet through, and there was a nasty biting wind.

"We had been adrift about seventy minutes when the destroyer sighted us. The destroyer put down a boat and picked up the yeoman signaller first. He was still on the log of wood, but in a few more minutes must have been drowned. He was practically exhausted.

"Then the destroyer came over to us, and as the swell was heavy we were hauled up with bowlines. We five—four from the raft and the Yeoman signaller—were all that remained from the Invincible. We were put into hammocks, and the doctor dressed our wounds and gave us hot brandy and a cup of hot soup. My head was cut, and my legs were knocked about a bit.

"The destroyer only found one other survivor, a marine named Gasson, who was floating on a plank, and was very much burnt. The destroyer went on into action, and was in the fighting till midnight. The firing then ceased, but it was resumed at about 2.30 a.m. We were landed on Friday.

"The Germans handled their ships well, but we out-manoeuvred them

and they were not a match for us in gunnery. I have never seen better shooting by our men all the time I have been in the Navy. Every shot was a hit. On the other hand, the Germans wasted hundreds of shots before they touched anything.

"The Germans were disorganised at the finish and we were hunting them at top speed all night. The German fleet has had such a dressing down I don't think it will come out again for a good while."

Thompson says he saw several ships blown up while he was on the Invincible. One German vessel was split in two by a British shell. This may have been the V84, the survivors of which have just been landed in Denmark, according to Copenhagen reports.

Thompson declares that accounts so far have given the English public no adequate idea of the true extent of the German losses. Thompson, who has a wife and two boys living in Church-street, Landport, has been almost overwhelmed with congratulations by his neighbors on his miraculous escape.

DR. GOODNOW, CHINA'S ADVISER, QUILTS HIS JOB

Peking, June 27.—Dr. F. J. Goodnow, the constitutional adviser to the Chinese Government, who was the first to suggest the adoption of a monarchy in place of the republic in China, has tendered his resignation to the Chinese Government from the United States, where he is returning. —Nichi Nichi.

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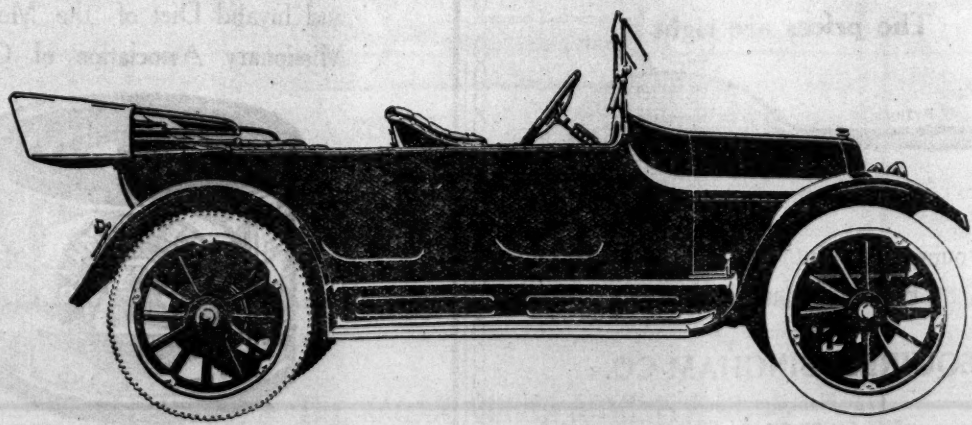
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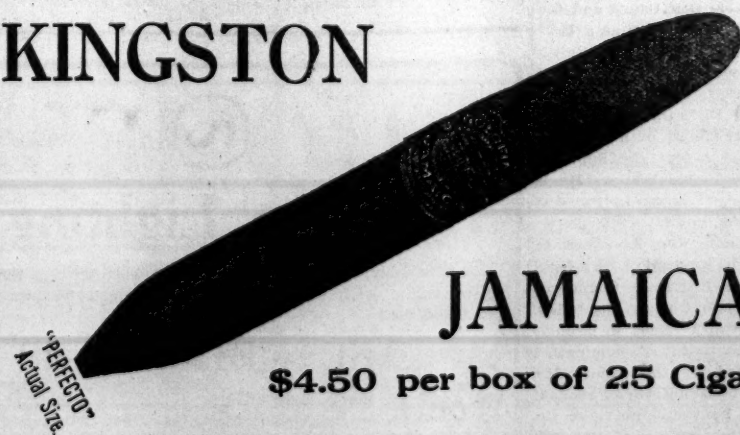
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BRANDEIS CONFIRMED BY VOTE OF 47 TO 22

Hard Fight in U. S. Senate Over
His Confirmation Is

Ended

VICTORY FOR PRESIDENT

Senator Newlands Surprises All
By Vote Against Nominee;
He Explains

Washington, June 1.—The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was confirmed by the Senate in executive session this afternoon by a vote of 47 to 22. Only one Democrat voted against confirmation. Three Republicans voted in favor of Brandeis. Two Republicans were paired in favor of confirming the nomination.

No debate preceded the vote. By prior agreement the vote was to be taken at 5 o'clock, and when that hour arrived the Senate proceeded to the business of calling the roll to determine who was for and who was against the nominee, whose case has aroused more comment and caused more controversy than any other Supreme Court nomination.

The one Democrat who voted against Brandeis was Newlands of Nevada. The three Republicans who voted in favor of confirming the nomination were La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, and Poindexter of Washington, all of the radical Progressive faction. The two Republicans who were paired in favor of confirmation were Clapp of Minnesota and Gronna of North Dakota, both of the Progressive element.

Newlands Explains Vote

The negative vote of Senator Newlands was a complete surprise to the Senate and Nevada Senator, recognizing that his action had aroused comment, later made public a formal explanation.

"I have a high admiration for Mr. Brandeis as a publicist and propagandist of distinction," said Senator Newlands. "I do not regard him as a man of judicial temperament, and for that reason I have voted against his confirmation."

Majority reports favoring the confirmation of Mr. Brandeis's nomination, and minority reports opposing it, were submitted to the Senate by the Democratic and the Republican members respectively of the Committee on the Judiciary, and these were made public when the Senate acted this afternoon. Some of the members of the committee submitted individual reports, agreeing in general, however, with the views of the larger number of their party associates. Senator Chilton, who submitted the principal report advocating confirmation, had this to say in regard to the charge that Mr. Brandeis not possess the judicial temperament:

"Judicial temperament is a thing which it is not for a man to judge except by actual experience on the bench. No one can tell whether a great lawyer will be a great Judge until he has been tried. It seems to me that there is more in the life of Mr. Brandeis, as shown by this record, to incline one to the belief that he has the qualities of a good Judge than there is to the contrary. It is remarkable that friend and foe alike speak of his ability as a lawyer. The late Chief Justice Fuller advised one seeking a lawyer in the East as follows: 'Go to Boston and see Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, as I consider him the ablest man who has ever appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is also absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties.'"

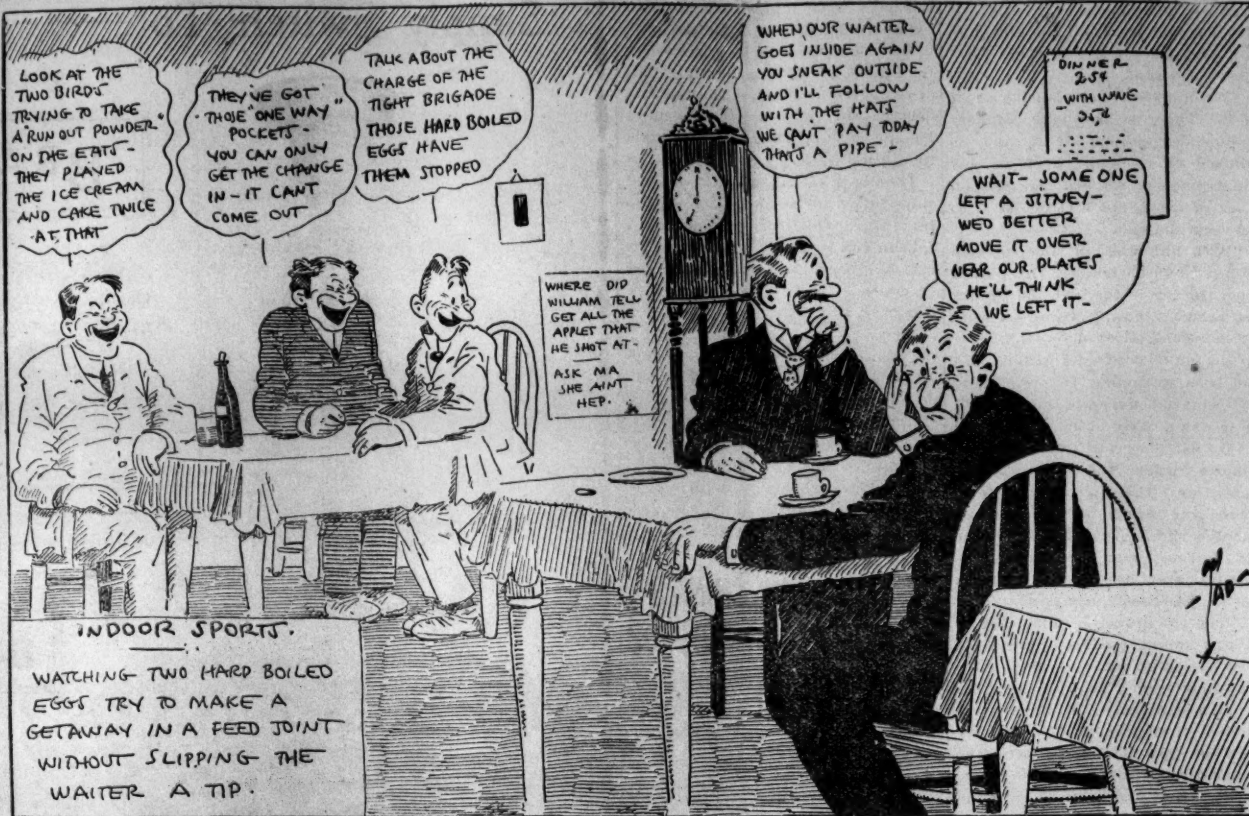
Mr. Brandeis, who has been in Washington in connection with legal work for the Interstate Commerce Commission, is out of the city today. There has been a report in circulation for weeks that if his nomination was confirmed by the Senate Mr. Brandeis would inform President Wilson that he would not take the office. A high officer of the Administration who is a close friend of Mr. Brandeis, said tonight that he did not credit this report.

The nomination of Mr. Brandeis

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



LOOK AT THE TWO BIRDS TRYING TO TAKE A RUN OUT POWDER ON THE EATS—THEY PLAYED THE ICE CREAM AND CAKE TWICE AT THAT.

THEY'VE GOT 'THESE ONE WAY' POCKETS—YOU CAN ONLY GET THE CHANGE IN—IT CAN'T COME OUT.

TALK ABOUT THE CHARGE OF THE TIGHT BRIGADE—THOSE HARD BOILED EGGS HAVE THEM STOPPED.

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DINNER 2.50 WITH WINE 3.50

WAIT—JOME ONE LEFT A JITNEY—WED BETTER MOVE IT OVER NEAR OUR PLATES HE'LL THINK WE LEFT IT—

INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING TWO HARD BOILED EGGS TRY TO MAKE A GETAWAY IN A FEED JOINT WITHOUT SLIPPING THE WAITER A TIP.

was sent to the Senate January 28. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and immediately a flood of protests against confirmation and memorials in favor therefore began to pour in.

A Sub-Committee consisting of Senators Chilton, Fletcher, Walsh, Cummins and Works was appointed to report on the nomination. It adopted the unusual course of holding public hearings which continued until nearly a week ago.

Clifford W. Thorne and Sidney W. Winslow, President of the United Shoe Machinery Company, testified that Mr. Brandeis had been guilty of unprofessional conduct. Shortly thereafter Austen G. Fox, a New York attorney, appeared as the representative of fifty-five citizens of Boston, headed by A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard, and took charge of the opposition. Then United States District Attorney George W. Anderson of Boston, at the request of the committee, undertook direction of the case for those favoring confirmation.

In all forty-seven witnesses were heard and 1,500 pages of testimony taken. William H. Taft, Simeon E. Baldwin, Francis Rawle, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Moorfield Storey and Peter W. Meldrum, all former Presidents of the American Bar Association, wrote protests to the committee against confirmation, and Charles W. Elliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, and many others wrote in favor of confirmation.

On April 3, the sub-committee by a strict party vote, recommended confirmation, and on May 24 the full committee agreed to a favorable report by another strict party division. President Stood by Him

Throughout the fight President Wilson stood firmly behind nominee, never wavering even when it seemed

certain that an unfavorable report would be returned by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Before the committee voted he wrote a letter to Chairman Culberson, strongly urging prompt and favorable action.

Mr. Brandeis was born in Louisville, Ky., and is now in his sixty-first year. He was educated in the schools of that city and later attended the Annen Realschule in Dresden, and Harvard University, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1877, and the honorary degree of A.M., in 1891. He was admitted to the Bar in 1878, and began practice in Boston a year later. He was first a member of the firm of Warren and Brandeis, later, in 1897, joining the firm of Brandeis, Dunbar and Nutter.

He has been active in a number of important cases, and was counsel for Mr. Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation in 1910, and for the shippers in the advanced freight rate investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission a year later. He was counsel for the people in the proceedings involving the constitutionality of the Oregon and Illinois women's ten-hour laws and the Ohio nine-hour laws; he also was counsel for the people in preserving the Boston municipal subway system and in establishing the Boston sliding-scale gas system and the Massachusetts savings bank insurance. Previously, during 1906-13, he opposed the New Haven Railroad's monopoly of transportation in New England. Mr. Brandeis was Chairman of the Arbitration Board of the New York garment workers' strike in 1910.

He probably will take the oath of office June 12, a week from Monday, just before the court adjourns for the Summer recess.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY THAT WAS NOT SIGNED

S. S. McClure Tells About It And
Says Both Nations Are
Near Accord

New York, June 4.—S. S. McClure, editor of the Evening Mail, in an address last night to a large audience at Carnegie Hall, read the terms of a treaty between England and Germany which he said was drafted and initiated by the conferees in June, 1914. If signed, it would have satisfied Germany for decades, he said, and would not have endangered the British Empire. He had learned of this proposed treaty from official German sources and had obtained some confirmation of it in England. Following is a summary of it as given out by Mr. McClure:

The Bagdad Railway from Constantinople to Basra is definitely left to German capital in co-operation with Turkey. In the territory of the Bagdad Railway German economical working will not be hindered by England.

Basra becomes sea-harbor in the building of which German capital is

concerned with 60 per cent. and English capital with 40 per cent. For the navigation from Basra to the Persian Gulf the independence of the open sea is agreed to.

Kuwait is excluded from the agreements between Germany and England.

In the navigation on the Tigris English capital is interested with 50 per cent. German capital with 25 per cent., and Turkish with 25 per cent.

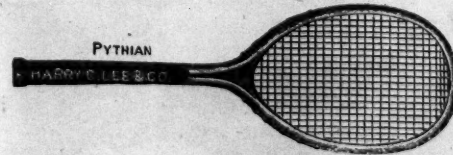
The oil wells of the whole of Mesopotamia shall be developed by a British company, the capital of which shall be given at 50 per cent. by England, at 25 per cent. by the German Bank, at 25 per cent. by the Royal Dutch Company, (a company which is Dutch but closely connected with England.) For the irrigation works there had been intended a similar understanding. The rights of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which, as is known, the English Government

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Lumbago.
Tiredness.
Gravel.
Pains in the Limbs.
Irregular Action of the Heart.
Lassitude.
Sciatica.
Dizziness.



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There are many men and women who suffer from mysterious aches and pains, and who have never suspected their kidneys—the organs most likely of all to fall ill, because they have the greatest work to do.

They have come to believe they can never be cured (this very hopelessness is in itself one of the sure signs of kidney disease), and so they keep at their work as best they can, allowing their complaint to take its course.

If your health is not what it was, don't rest until you have found out the cause. If you have backache, urinary disorders, gravel—if the heart is irregular, the skin sallow or bloated, the limbs weak and shaky—should you have rheumatic pains, chilly sensations or dizzy spells—begin with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once, for your kidneys are to blame, and neglected kidney trouble is fatal. You can be cured by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—cured quickly and permanently.

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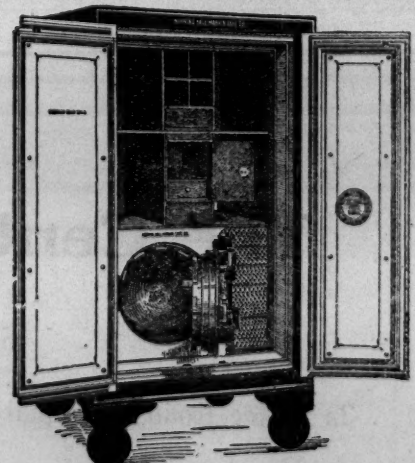
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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

BROOKLYN SCORE FIRST WIN ON BASEBALL CUP

Trounce Cincinnati 5 to 1; Minor Flagship Team Loses To Shanghai, 5 to 1

The Brooklyn celebrated the Fourth yesterday by losing one and winning one in the double header in the mud at the Race Course. The team of the flag ship won the game with Cincinnati by a score of 5 to 1. This victory gave Brooklyn the challenge cup, presented by the American organization, which it will hold for one year. The cup must be defended against all comers next year.

The second session was a bob-tail game of five innings and went to Shanghai by the score of 5 to 1.

Cincinnati went down before the mighty battery of Rosenberg and Eysinger. It was all over in the first inning. Brooklyn battered down the Cincinnati defense and before the inning was out had put over five runs. They got no runs after that and both teams played almost perfect baseball from then on—in spite of the mud that was ankle deep. Miller, Cincinnati's magnificent pitcher, worked like a machine after that first inning, but it was too late. Cincinnati's orphan run was earned in the last inning. Miller fanned four batters and Rosenberg slew eight. Each gave one man his base on balls. The score:

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Leatherby, s.	4	1	1	0	0	1	0
Friel, c.f.	3	1	2	0	1	0	0
Eysinger, c.	3	1	2	1	8	2	0
Daniels, 1st	4	1	2	0	11	0	1
Tangerman, l.f.	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Heubel, 3rd	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Brenner, r.f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Beauregard, 2nd	3	0	1	0	1	4	1
Rosenberger, p.	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total	31	5	9	1	27	12	3

Cincinnati AB R H SB O A E
Troy, 2nd 4 1 1 0 2 3 0
Stipp, s. 4 0 1 0 2 0 0
Landers, c.f. 4 0 1 0 1 0 0
Miller, p. 4 0 0 0 2 3 0
Crall, 1st 4 0 0 0 1 0 1
Haley, l.f. 3 0 1 0 1 0 0
Curtis, 3rd 3 0 0 0 2 0 0
Ward, c. 2 0 0 0 5 1 0
Harkins, r.f. 3 0 0 0 1 0 0
Total 31 1 4 0 24 10 0
What there was of the second game was a fast and furious affair. A sign of relief went up from the Brooklyn bench when it was over, for there was every indication that the Shanghai men were determined to turn the game into a riot. A rare and lovely double play was made by Holliday, covering short for Pennypacker, who caught the runner by a mile. Hunter, pitching for Brooklyn, struck out one man and passed one. Swan, tossing for Shanghai, walked four. The score:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Rasmussen, l.f.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ollerdesen, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pott, 2nd	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Morrison, 3rd	3	1	1	0	2	3	0
Hutchinson, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holliday, s.	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Pennypacker, 1st	2	1	0	0	7	0	0
Roberts, c.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Swan, p.	2	1	1	0	0	3	0
Total	21	5	3	1	15	7	0

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Leatherby, 2nd	3	0	2	0	3	2	2
Friel, c.f.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Eysinger, c.	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
Sellers, 1st	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Tangerman, l.f.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Heubel, 3rd	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Haggerty, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath, s.	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Hunter, p.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	17	1	3	1	12	6	6

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S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, July 3, 1916.

54. Municipal Challenge Cup. This cup was won by Pte. Nellenman, "B" Co. (British) with a score of 46, out of a H.P.S. of 64.

It is a matter for regret that the Commandant has again to draw the attention of Unit Commanders to the slackness shown by a large percentage of those whose names were entered for this competition, by their not attending. Only four took the trouble to notify the Orderly Room of their inability to attend.

Units	No. of Entries	Score	Placed	Score	Placed
Artillery	7	46	1	46	1
Maxims	2	46	1	46	1
Engineers	4	0	0	0	0
"A" Co. (British)	10	5	1	5	1
"B" Co. (British)	5	3	1	3	1
Customs	1	0	0	0	0
Japanese	4	2	2	2	2
Shanghai Scottish	5	3	3	3	3
Chinese	10	5	5	5	5
First Reserves	3	3	3	3	3
Total	70	32	4	32	4

55. Leave. Captain G. M. Billings is granted leave of absence from July 6 to August 30.
Lieut. W. J. Monk will be in command of "A" Co. (British) during the above period.

Big League Baseball

Standings June 15

American League	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cleveland	31	18	.633
New York	26	20	.565
Washington	26	23	.531
Detroit	26	24	.520
Boston	25	24	.510
Chicago	23	24	.489
St. Louis	19	28	.404
Philadelphia	16	29	.356

National League	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	27	16	.628
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
New York	22	21	.512
Boston	21	20	.512
Chicago	25	25	.500
Portland	23	24	.489
Pittsburg	20	26	.435
St. Louis	21	31	.404

Coast League Standing	Won	Lost	Pct.
Vernon	41	25	.621
Los Angeles	37	30	.552
San Francisco	37	32	.536
Portland	28	29	.491
Salt Lake	26	34	.433
Oakland	25	46	.352

Batting and Pitching Records

Up to June 1

The following figures are compiled from official scores. They include games played on June 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting Averages

Player & Club	AB	R	H	SB	Av.
Dauher, Bkn.	143	22	59	7	.350
Doyle, N. Y.	147	24	50	12	.340
Schultz, Chi.	109	17	37	3	.340
Robertson, N. Y.	130	27	43	1	.331
Pitzpatrick, Bos.	33	3	11	0	.333
Zimmerman, Chi.	164	27	54	7	.329
Gonzales, St. L.	47	7	15	2	.319
J. Meyers, Bkn.	54	4	17	0	.315
Chase, Cin.	154	19	48	7	.312
Wagner, Pitt.	141	18	44	3	.312
Rariden, N. Y.	93	7	29	2	.312
Hinchman, Pitt.	126	20	39	3	.310
Cravath, Phil.	123	18	38	3	.309
E. Burns, Phil.	75	6	23	1	.307
Wheat, Bkn.	131	14	40	2	.305
G. Burns, N. Y.	153	28	47	6	.303
J. Smith, Bos.	128	13	38	4	.297
T. Clarke, Cin.	74	6	22	4	.297
Paskert, Phil.	115	15	34	4	.296
McCarthy, Chi.	51	4	15	0	.294
McClary, N. Y.	144	17	42	4	.292
Mitchell, Cin.	24	6	7	0	.292
Konetchy, Bos.	137	18	40	3	.292
Neale, Cin.	124	14	36	8	.290
Williams, Chi.	152	27	44	2	.289
A. Wilson, Pitt.	45	5	13	2	.289
Hornby, St. L.	143	14	41	4	.287
Merkle, N.Y.	133	22	38	5	.286
Yerkes, Chi.	81	5	23	0	.284
Archer, Chi.	78	5	22	1	.282
Groh, Cin.	148	29	41	4	.277
Kauf, N. Y.	134	19	37	13	.276
Mollwitz, Cin.	55	6	15	3	.273
Flack, Chi.	136	28	37	7	.272

Pitchers' Records

Pitcher & Club	W	L	SO	BB	Av.
Benton, N. Y.	4	0	23	11	.42
Moseley, Cin.	2	0	13	19	.33
Rucker, Bkn.	1	0	4	1	.33
Tyler, Boston	4	1	24	13	.42
Mitchell, Cin.	4	1	12	11	.44
Rixey, Phil.	4	1	28	20	.40
Preffer, Bkn.	7	2	24	23	.62
Mamaux, Pitt.	6	2	38	41	.60
Alexander, Phil.	8	3	44	12	.78
Demaree, Phil.	5	2	29	15	.49
Anderson, N.Y.	5	2	24	8	.53
Tresnan, N.Y.	5	2	15	3	.58
Hughes, Bos.	5	2	33	20	.49
Vaughn, Chi.	7	3	51	24	.67
Mathewson, N.Y.	2	1	7	3	.29
Cooper, Pitt.	2	1	23	10	.42
Cheney, Bkn.	3	3	43	32	.41
Combs, Bkn.	3	2	11	10	.33
Ferrit, N.Y.	4	3	25	13	.48
Salce, St. L.	5	4	24	17	.57
Harmon, Pitt.	4	4	27	17	.53
Donk, St. L.	4	4	27	24	.59
S. Smith, Bkn.	3	3	27	13	.64
McConnell, Chi.	3	3	38	15	.48
Meadows, St. L.	3	3	33	32	.50
Packard, Chi.	2	2	6	13	.42
Miller, Pitt.	2	2	19	12	.26
Jasper, St. L.	2	2	21	21	.42
Dale, Cin.	2	2	11	29	.60
Fredergast, Chi.	1	1	5	3	.16

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Batting Averages

Player & Club	AB	R	H	SB	Av.
Boland, Det.	2	1	1	0	.500

Lawn Tennis

Below are given the results of games in the Hong Doubles tennis championship:

G. A. Richardson and T. G. Drakeford (Bradley and Co.) w.o. P. H. Prevost and H. Bourboulon (Credit Foncier) scratched.

H. Phillips and A. P. Blunt (H. B. M. Consulate) w.o. C. D. Field and J. S. S. Cooper (H. E. Arnold) scratched.

M. F. Pinna and R. Canavaro (H. and S. Bank) beat G. F. Hoyland and N. Dowey (S. M. Elec. Dept.) 6-3, 6-2.

R. F. C. Master and E. W. Godfrey (Lawyers) beat Captain E. I. M. Barrett and K. E. Newman (S. M. Police), 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.

C. G. Humphreys and F. O. Reynolds (Asiatic Petroleum Co.) beat E. Erskley and A. J. Traub (Asiatic Petroleum Co.).

R. Brown and J. Elmore (George McEln) beat O. L. Albert and C. Knight (S. M. Elec. Dept.).

The second round must be completed by Friday next.

S.C.C. v. Country Club
The undermentioned couples have been chosen to represent the S.C.C. v. the Country Club, on Thursday, at 4.45 p.m. on the courts of the S.C.C. Ladies are invited to view the match. Tea will be provided.

J. S. McEachran and L. Toussaint, H. Middleton and L. R. Wheen, N. B. Ramsay and St. G. R. Clark, W. J. Hawkins and D. Campbell, Dr. A. Moore and S. Wheeler, C. E. Whitmore and A. J. Grant, C. D. Field and P. H. Prevost.

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WEATHER

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Moderate monsoon in the south.

SHANGHAI, JULY 5, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Europe's Food Scare May Change World's Trade

(New York Times)

THE stomach of Europe has had a great fright. After the war, for at least a generation, and perhaps for all time, the nations will be food conscious as they never were before. They have seen the perils to which a food-importing people are suddenly exposed when the normal arrangements of commercial intercourse are upset. It happens very seldom, and to be sure, but one does not wish to risk it ever. Germany was only beginning to import food for her normal sustenance. She bought only about 15 per cent of what she ate, and yet, to be unexpectedly cut off from that 15 per cent and then to have a bad harvest within, was enough to summon the spectre of helpless want. The point is that the risk is unnecessary. If Germany wished to make herself wholly and permanently self-sustaining in food, as a future economic policy, she could do it easily enough, merely by utilizing more of her manual energy in agriculture and less in the arts of industry, certainly less in the military art. Perhaps she will.

Great Britain has been a food-importing nation for so long that her condition in that respect was thought to be permanent, hence one reason for a navy powerful enough to protect her overseas food arteries against any hostile power that might undertake to starve her. That had been the problem of Athens in classic times, hence the sea power of the Athenians, upon which everything else depended. But although the British Navy has proved equal to that task, and does protect the people's access to outside food supplies, there is yet a food problem in England. The production of things which in normal times were exchanged for food, and at the same time the diversion of ships from food carrying to military uses, have made it more difficult both to pay for food otherwise than in gold, which is limited, and to effect its transportation. Thus food prices have enormously risen.

According to a table prepared by the British Board of Trade, the average increase in the cost of food has been 49 per cent. A propaganda of education in food conservation has been undertaken. The people are adjured to economize, especially in the eating of meat. But the matter does not end there. The thought arises of adopting an agricultural policy by which England shall not only increase her own food production immediately, to meet unusual conditions, but make herself almost, if not quite, self-sustaining in the future. That is possible. The main difficulties are political and technical. There is land enough. It requires only to be intensively cultivated. Therefore it is beginning to be demanded that the Government take the necessary steps to increase the rural population.

In his book, "Agriculture After the War," A. D. Hall, who was a member of the Committee employed to survey conditions, proposes that the State should encourage farming "by guaranteeing either a minimum price for wheat or an annual payment for each additional acre put under the plow"—that is, to subsidize agriculture. One can see already how this idea will intensify and complicate the chronic land question in England. All

The Racially Wasted

John Martin's Ominous Characterization of the Feminist Woman

By John Martin

Though some women are in offices, stores, and factories by preference, and many by necessity, the effect upon society is about the same in both cases. From the national point of view the question of supreme interest is: What effect does the commercialization of women have upon the founding and maintaining of families and, in the consequence, upon the quantity and quality of the population?

Feminism as expounded in many books and speeches exalts in the commercial employment of women, which it calls "liberation," "economic independence," and the like. And this pursuit of money it would have every woman continue throughout life. One "militant" voice the aspiration so that it cannot be misunderstood: "May the day soon come when every wife will be ashamed to be supported by her husband, for then she will secure for herself an independent income."

From the social and biological side the devotion of women to forms of work formerly done by men is of importance between school and marriage only because it exhausts them physically and distorts them psychologically. The results after marriage are more startling. It is a result too disastrous to be overlooked that of all the women college graduates, most of whom on leaving college seek "economic independence," one-half never marry and a quarter of those who do marry never bear a child. Many of these women are professional workers, stern in their denunciation of employers who do not recognize their full social obligations, but most indignant with anybody who suggests that the censurers themselves have a supreme social obligation to which they are blind.

Later in life most women who have been cheated of their natural fulfillment as mothers, either through social maladjustments which deprived them of suitable mates or through their own blunder in preferring a "career," themselves bewail their forlorn state. One woman writes me from a Western State: "I have worked on the Atlantic Coast, in the Mississippi Valley, and in the Rocky Mountain country, and I have met a great many of these independent women—and, believe me, they are a restless and embittered class. They know—the dullest of them—that in spite of their independence, of which society and oratory seem to be so proud—they know that they have been cheated of a woman's normal life just as much as if they had been unfortunate in the path of a Belgian invasion. They have a right desire of a mate and a nest. After they are twenty-five they know that the social and industrial system is all wrong which deprives them of this primary right. They are for ever racially wasted."

Commercial work after marriage means deliberate prevention of conception to a degree which menaces the permanence of the nation. Abundant testimony to this effect is given in the book on "Feminism," written by Mrs. Martin and myself. Here is one piece. A doctor, with twenty years' practice and much interested in sociology, said: "The wage-earning woman fails to have children because she cannot make motherhood and industry co-existent." Concerning France, M. Henri Bordeaux writes: "The daywork of women has been the death of the home." Yet the fecundity of the least fecund classes in France, the intellectual classes, is nearly double the fecundity of the married graduates of Vassar and Wellesley. Should, then, the feminist doctrine triumph and money-earning by women through life become the rule even our flooding immigration will not maintain the population; while even today, the nation is fast dying at the top. Those women who are most favored, those with brains enough to go through college, or the whole flower of the people those who should be the mothers of the leaders of the next generation, are dying without issue. These are the appalling aspects of the woman's movement, aspects so obscured from women suffragists that they are fast ignoring, in their unseeing enthusiasm, the most revolutionary teachings of their sisters

this food consciousness is an interesting development of Europe's war experience and may entail such consequences in the future as will greatly affect international economic relationships. If England, with her relatively small area of land in ratio to the population, could become self-sustaining in food, then any nation could, and if all nations did, the character of trade between peoples would be considerably changed.

Sienkiewicz Sees New Era For Poland

Famous Author of 'Quo Vadis' Talks About the Future of His Country and Its People, Who Are Suffering From War's Ravages

Geneva, Switzerland, May 8.

On the banks of a southern lake facing the mountains of Savoy I found Henryk Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish author and creator of "Quo Vadis," busily working for the relief of those Poles who have suffered from the effects of war.

In company with an eminent patriot, M. Antoine Osuchowski, he has formed a central committee for this mission, and day and night he toils at his labor of charity with all the energy of youth (he is 70 or thereabouts) and the fire of Polish patriotism. His mind is wholly occupied by Poland and her sufferings under the German invasion, and our conversation was devoted solely to that subject.

"It is the future of Poland, the future of the Polish people, which concerns me most of all," said M. Sienkiewicz. "I read the war news with the greatest interest and feeling for this monstrous tragedy of the whole world. I have the deepest sympathy for the Serbians and Montenegrins, wishing them with all my heart a better fate in the future; but, as a Pole, my first duty is to Poland; and the conditions among the Polish people are such that for some time to come we must devote the greater part of our energies to the relief of the terrible sufferings of our compatriots."

"Have you any idea of the misery that has been inflicted upon the Polish people by the operations of war? Has Europe any adequate conception of the state of affairs in the territory now occupied by the various armies? Woes upon woes have fallen upon Poland. The war swept like a destructive machine over the land; the whole country is devastated; the fields are neglected, having nobody to work in them; all the available cattle have been requisitioned by the passage of the three belligerent armies; food of all kinds is scarce and prices are high; worst of all, there is no milk for the Polish infants, who are dying off in thousands from sheer lack of nourishment of the proper kind; in blunt words, these little children are dying of starvation."

"Here, indeed, is one of the most poignant if not the supreme tragedy of the whole war. It is for this reason that we are now devoting ourselves almost exclusively to the relief of this suffering. We have done everything that is humanly possible; we have organized systematic relief; we have formed committees; we have collected money and material and have distributed them through our committees in Poland, yet I grieve to say that all of this is utterly inadequate to cope with the distress. What we have done is a mere drop in the ocean as compared with what we should like to do if our resources permitted us."

"Actively as we are working to meet the necessities of the hour, it must not be supposed that we have forgotten the great cause of Polish independence. There is no doubt in our minds that this war will bring about at last, after all these long years of suffering, the self-government of Poland. It is, indeed, one of the most urgent needs of Europe that the Poles should be allowed to develop on their own national lines under a Polish Government. We number some twenty-five millions. We are the most typical Slav race. We are the most Slav of the Slav peoples. We have the most ancient civilization. Our university, founded by Casimir the Great in 1364, was the first of the Slav universities in Europe. For centuries we were the bulwark of civilization in the East. Our literature is grand; our history is glorious; our aspirations as a nation are noble and justified."

"Without detracting from the claims of other smaller nationalities, I hope I may be forgiven for putting the claims of the Polish people in the foreground. The Albanians, whose number is but one-tenth as many as ours, have received the most careful attention of the great powers. Independence and autonomy were promised them. We begrudge nothing to others whose aspirations are legitimate, but we look forward with complete satisfaction to the certainty that our own ideals are on the eve of fulfillment. And we want to feel that our neighbors in Europe, and also the Americans, sympathize with us and rejoice with us in the re-incarnation of Poland."

Reverting to the subject of present relief for the people of Russian Poland, M. Sienkiewicz said:

"It is with very great regret that my friends and I have read the suggestion that the food which we collect for our own people really goes to the Germans. I can state definitely

ly that there is no possibility of this happening. The name of the President of the Relief Committee for the Victims of War in Poland, M. Antoine Osuchowski, is in itself a sufficient guarantee that there is no misapplication of funds or material collected for the Poles. The President of our committee in Warsaw is Prince Lubomirski.

"In the whole country (in the Kingdom of Poland as well as in Lithuania and Galicia) are local committees, formed entirely of Poles, who are acting with us and who would certainly not have undertaken such a task if they had not been convinced that the money and other supplies are distributed only among the local population."

"Just as relief is conveyed to the Belgians who have remained in their own country, so it is extended to Poles in the territory occupied by German armies. It is as unjust to describe our efforts as pro-German as it would be to apply this description to the relief of the Belgians in the occupied parts of Belgium. It is true that relief has been distributed in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, and other Austrian towns, but exclusively to Polish refugees in those places. Many of our people fled from the zone of war to the towns of the interior, where their misery is also very acute. Shall we refuse to succor them because they happen to be in Austrian towns?"

M. Sienkiewicz laid emphasis on every aspect of the relief work undertaken for the suffering Poles.

"Our relations with the American Red Cross are most cordial," he said. "M. Osuchowski has met and conferred with Mr. Bicknell, the President of the American Red Cross Society. The Poles in America have been most generous in helping. I was glad to see that President Wilson appointed New Year's Day to be Poland's day, and I read with great satisfaction the President's appeal for the suffering Poles. Now we want other Americans besides the Poles in America to give their generous help. We want money, we want clothes, we want food."

In the course of our conversation, M. Sienkiewicz touched on various points connected with the future of Poland.

"It is above all necessary," he added, "to save the life of Poland and the self-existence of the Polish nation. No one can foresee what the future will bring. Our sympathies will always be on the side of those who come forward in the name of freedom and of the rights which belong to every nation. But at present, so long as our committee is not dissolved, its main object is the saving of the national life of Poland and our aim must consequently be philanthropic for our country."

We must adhere to that aim, if for no other reason than that thereby only can we secure access to all parts of Poland, which otherwise might be forbidden to us."

Travelettes

Cape Colony

SOUTH Africa is associated in the popular mind with diamonds and Kaffirs and ostriches, and other romantic things. Wherefore disillusionment comes when you roll out of Cape Town on an excellent railway, and find yourself passing through a beautiful farming country, with pretty little white Dutch farm houses peep from among groves and orchards and vineyards. This land produces no diamonds, but excellent wine is made here and fruits are grown that reach London markets. Presently, however, the train enters a great mountain valley and climbs steadily through a wider and more striking country, to finally emerge upon a high wind-swept plateau which is the Karoo desert. Here you will see ostriches and great flocks of sheep, which thrive on the short gray-green grass of these uplands.

One of the most interesting towns of the inland is Kimberley, famous for its diamonds and for the fact that Cecil Rhodes spent much of his life there. During the Boer war Kimberley was besieged for four months, and the young Englishman who played such a great part in the decay of South Africa took charge of the defense.

Bulawayo is the most important city of this interior country, and it is really a splendid monument to the colonizing power of Great Britain. Less than twenty-five years ago here lived Lobengula, the great Matabele chief with his sixty-eight wives, and ruled the whole country with barbaric absolutism. Bulawayo is now a prosperous city with wide, well-kept streets and tall buildings. Not far away are the strange Natopos Mountains, which are like no other range in the world. They are strewn with massive round boulders from foot to crown.

On a summit of the Matopos is the shrine of British dominion in South Africa. It is the grave of Cecil Rhodes hewn in the solid rock, at his request, on a high windy point that he used to frequent.

Muldoon on Soldiers

And on How to Touch Things With the Top of Your Head

By William Muldoon

(Former Champion Wrestler; trainer of John L. Sullivan and present conductor of a famous American sanatorium).

I believe that every male member that counts as one in making up the sum total of 100,000,000 would have a far greater prospect of becoming a real 100 per cent man if he had, some time during his early life, submitted to a thorough course of military training and drilling. It is my opinion that our great educational institutions could do a wonderful amount of good if they would make it compulsory that military training and drills should constitute at least one-half of the physical exercises indulged in by the students. The person who says it tends to make the boy stiff, angular in his movements, and to give him drooping, round shoulders is an ass.

I was taught in early manhood not to throw my shoulders back, stick my chest out, draw my stomach in, or hold my chin down like a goat preparing to butt, but to always try and touch some imaginary thing with the crown of my head. If one tries to do that—first understands how to try and then tries—he doesn't have to pay any attention to the rest of his physical being; that effort to touch something above him, not with his forehead, but with the crown of his head, will keep every particle of his body in the position that Nature intended it should be. And as a boy I was advised to frequently back up against the wall at the same time; and in that way get an idea of what was straight, or, in other words, how crooked I was becoming by drooping.

Where can you find a better, more wholesome, clean, respectable, bright-eyed, clear-complexioned, well-mannered, self-governed young man than you will find at our West Point Military Academy? I believe every youth from 17 up to the man of 40 that is taking advantage of this great and wonderful country of ours as his home, its Government, and all of the privileges, pleasures, and advantages that it offers, should feel that it is his duty to make some sacrifice in payment for what he is receiving; and that sacrifice should be to serve his country in some way, shape, or manner—the army, navy, or Diplomatic Corps. He should be perfectly willing, and even glad, to be made into a soldier, which means that he will be made into a real man and allowed to go about his profession or business until such time as his Government might call him to defend and uphold the dignity, respect, and property of our nation.

We should have equipment and supplies for 5,000,000 of men; that is only about 3 per cent of our population; and we should have at least 7,000,000 of men trained and prepared and ready to respond in a manner that would enable us to put into motion 5,000,000 of defenders in forty-eight hours. Our standing army need only be sufficient to properly care for and keep in perfect condition all the equipment of war. If this could be done we would never have to worry about any other nation attacking us. Besides, is there any person living, male or female, who would rather accept a mental defective, or what might be termed a 40 per cent man, in preference to a normal, real, capable, 100 per cent man?

Before The Crimean War!

Of course some Americans have failed to save their copies of Punch of February 12 and 26, 1853, but those who have saved them undoubtedly will be interested in the following letter of Mr. G. Creighton Webb of New York appearing in the New York Times:

Sir: At this crisis in our national career it may be well for the pacifist friends to turn to the pages of Punch and study the cartoons therein set forth in '53 preceding the Crimean war. Then, as now, those gentlemen were asking the same old question: "Why? With whom could we have a war? Who is going to attack us?" Then, as now, they prated of the beauties of peace, of moral uplift, of charming theory as opposed to ironclad fact. Then should this mischievous class have been sternly silenced as now they should be in this country and a rule enacted that no-one shall be permitted to discuss national defense or national war matters unless he has already served his country in a military capacity or is prepared to do so if war occurs. This would save us from the enormous class of those who have to lie and bask them in the limelight of metropolitan headlines—the professor, the priest, the hysterical whose slogan is "Peace at any price—even of honor."

Look up the cartoons for February 12 and 26 in Punch of 1853.



Sheep As Lawn-Mowers

THE service sheep can render in keeping down growths of grass and weeds is of even greater value in some localities than their wool and meat. They have been used to save the expense of grass-cutting on the grounds surrounding the Washington Monument for two years to the great surprise of thousands of visitors to the National Capital.

The Reclamation Service has lately called them into service for the destruction of the growth of Johnson grass which clogs up the irrigation ditches. Keeping this grass down by hand is an extensive process. Last year 1,000 sheep were placed along forty miles of ditches in the Salt River irrigation project in Arizona. They reduced the cost of maintaining the ditches from \$7,499 to less than \$3,000.

In addition to the destruction of grass the sheep pack the banks of the ditches hard with their sharp feet. This reduces the usual seepage and also closes up the holes made by the burrowing gopher, a small animal which has frequently caused serious loss of water and occasionally the total destruction of a considerable length of ditch embankment.

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97	Favoritos Conde de Sert	25	6.25
98	Vegueros Chicos	25	6.00
99	Favoritos J. Dotres	25	4.50
100	Especiales Isabela	50	4.50
101	Agulias	25	4.00
102	Favoritos Conde de Gamazo	25	3.75
103	Especiales Tabacalera	25	3.00
104	Senadores	25	3.00
105	Ideales	25	2.75
106	Perfectos	25	2.00
107	Perfectos Especiales	25	2.50
108	Conchas Especiales	50	1.75
109	Reina Victoria N. P. U.	100	6.00
110	" "	50	3.00
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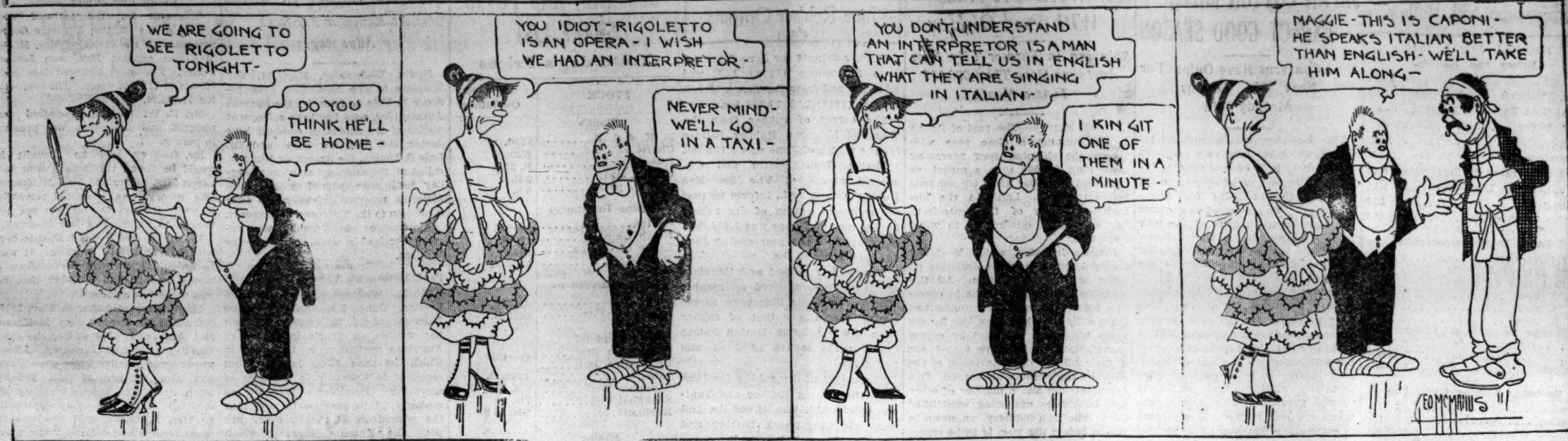
The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

A Victory

British War Office decides that although a battleship is a "she" an airship is a "he."

Since Woman sped the ukase dread,
The edict "Man must go!"
He meekly bowed and waited, cowed,
Extermination slow.
The battleship, he let it slip,
And yielded to the thrall;

Lost, one by one, the ear, the gun,
Destruction's engines all.
But now 'tis said the world war red
Has not been fought in vain;
His job is filled—he may be killed,
But he perceives the gain.
For now at least the sex increased
May longer hope to be;
The British plan is balm to man,
An airship is a He!

McLanburne Wilson.

Unpopular Songs By William F. Kirk
'If Being Broke Was Royalty You'd Be the Prince of Wales'

Within a little cottage in a city in the West
A husband short was talking to the one he loved the best.
"I know you need some furs," he said in accents soft and low,
"And if I had the money, dear, to buy them I would go.
To buy them I would go, my love. I would not wait one day."
The fair wife wheeled upon him and these cutting words did say:

Chorus:
"If being broke was royalty
You'd be the Prince of Wales.
We can't pay rent with good intent
Or board with hard luck tales.
I guess I'll steer for mother dear
And get out of the rain.
If falling down would win a crown
You'd be the King of Spain."

The brave young husband heard her speak with moisture in his eye
Then threw ten thousand dollars on an easy chair near by.
"Go buy yourself some furs, my dear," he said in accents low,
"While you were saving fare back home, I saved this pile of dough."
That wife in half a second brushed the last big tear away
And moving softly toward the roll these words no more did say:

Refrain:
"If being broke was royalty," etc.

An American Woman in France

My Home in the Field of Honor. By Frances Wilson Huard. With drawings by Charles Huard. George H. Doran Company. \$1.35. (gold). Told with a simplicity and directness that give it a powerful effect, this narration of the incidents of war as they came under the direct observation of an American woman, the daughter of Francis Wilson, married

to a Frenchman and living right in the path of the invading army that swept through France to its disaster on the Marne, is one of the notes of the great conflict that makes deeply interesting reading.

Just as in America no one believed that war was possible until the declaration stood out in big headlines, so in France people laughed, joking each other, saying that two years before, at Agadir, war was much closer. At Villiers and Charly it was the town crier who told the news. First the wilding tocsin, then the long roll of drums, then the voice:

"Extreme urgency. Ordre de

For Prompt and efficient hire car service—phone 3809

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
\$4.00 per hour

\$5,000
REWARD

"for the return of
the stolen papers"

MAULER & CO'S.

Swiss Champagnes

	per case of 12 qts.	per case of 24 pts.
Extra Dry.....	\$30.00	\$32.00
Brut.....	30.00	32.00
Cuvee Reservee.....	36.00	38.00

SINGLE BOTTLES SUPPLIED

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HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

The Swiss House

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Refracting
and
ManufacturingDr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928For your up-country trip—
Take the following along with you:—

BORDEN'S ST. CHARLES CREAM (Case of 48 tall 20 oz. tins)
BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK (Case of 48 large 22 oz. tins)



The quality is "right"
The price is "right"

BORDEN'S MILKS

are guaranteed

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Use them and be safe

May be obtained at all first-class stores

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS



By George McManus

Impressionist Garden

(From the Trimmed Lamp)

Give me sunlight, cupped in a paint brush,
And smear the red of peonies
Over my garden,
Splash blue upon it,
The hard blue of Canterbury bells,
Paling through larkspur
Into heliotrope,
To wash away among forget-me-nots.
Dip red again to mix a purple,
And lay on pointed flares of lilacs
against bright green.
Streak yellow for nasturtiums and
marsh marigolds
And flame it up to orange for my lilies.
Now dot it so—and so—along an edge
Of Iceland poppies.
Swirl it a bit, and faintly,
That is honeysuckle.
Now put a band of brutal, bleeding
crimson.
And tall it off to pink, to give the roses.
And while you're loaded up with pink,
Just blotch about that bed of phlox.
Fill up with cobalt and dash in a sky
As hot and heavy as you can make it;
Then tree green pulled up into that
Gives a fine jolt of color.
Strain it out,
And melt your twigs into the cobalt
sky.
Toss on some Chinese white to flash
the clouds,

And trust the sunlight you've got in
your paint.
There is the picture.
AMY LOWELL.

Victrola

Victrola IV
\$15
Other styles
\$20 to \$250.

With a
Victrola in
the home
every musical
longing is sat-
isfied.

All the world's best
music to entertain you
whenever and as often as
you wish.

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AGENTS

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The Enamel that produces a
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Colour - - - - - Snow White

Surface - - - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - - - - - Slightly thicker than good body
Varnish but flowing as freely and
setting with the same even
brilliance.Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows
neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic,
durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

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Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAION PURCHASE
OR HIRE

For Particulars apply to

The Engineer's Office,
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.or Showroom
29 Nanking Road.INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS
have removed toF 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course)
Carpets beaten by electric motor
and stored for the summer. 9768

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 4, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.85
6'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	
Bar Silver	1935
Copper Cash	
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11—Tls.	6.85
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex.	9.51
Peking Bar	350
Native Interest	12

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	31d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s	%
6 m-s	%
12 m-s	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	
Ex. Paris on London	28.14
Ex. N. Y. on London	47.67
Consols	f

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	2-11
India	2-11 1/2
Paris	2-11 1/2
New York	408 3/4
Hongkong	69 3/4
Japan	71 1/2
Batavia	167 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcy. 3-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcy. 3-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 423
New York	4 m-s. 72 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE	
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00
1-Hk. Tls.	6.00

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 4, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Domestics Tls. 13.25	
Kroonwicks Tls. 19.50	
Samagagas Tls. 1.10	
Senawangs Tls. 17.25	
Shanghai Kiebangs Tls. 1.10	
Tebongs Tls. 28.00	
Zhangbes Tls. 6.50	

Direct Business Reported	
Country Club 6% debts. Tls. 93.50	
S. M. C. 6% debts. 1916 Tls. 100.00	
S. M. C. 6% debts. 1913 Tls. 99.00	
Domestics Tls. 13.25	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 4, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Direct	
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00 cash	
Pengkalans Tls. 13.00 cash	
Pengkalans Tls. 13.50 July	
Kotas Tls. 11.90 cash	

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Profit Distribution

Company To Increase Dividends

From 12 to 18

Per Cent

The Board of Directors of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have decided the plan for the distribution of profits to be presented at the general meeting to be held July 22. The dividends which were 12 per cent. in the preceding term have been increased to 18 per cent.

The account of profits and the plan for their distribution are as follows:	
Yen	
Cross receipts	19,260,000
Expenditures	10,800,000
Net profit	8,460,000
Legal reserves	2,770,000
Balance	5,690,000
Carried over from previous account	440,000
The total amount of 6,130,000 yen will be disposed of as follows:	
Special ship depreciation fund	1,500,000
Business extension fund	1,000,000
Dividend equalization fund	500,000
Dividends (10 per cent.)	928,000
Special Dividend (8 per cent.)	742,000
Retiring allowances for officers	500,000
Special war allowances for officers	200,000
Carried forward	760,000
Of the above, the special ship depreciation fund, retiring allowances for officers and the special war allowances for officers are the items newly created for the present term.	

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

JAPAN COTTON MILLS

EXPECT GOOD SEASON

Most Concerns Have Output For Next Six Months Already Sold

The Japanese cotton milling industry, which has been very profitable for the first half of this year, is expected to be just as prosperous in the coming half-year, says the Japan Advertiser. The price of raw cotton has been cheap in spite of the poor crop conditions in the United States and India. The comparatively low price is a great advantage to the spinners.

Moreover, most mills have already secured contracts for all the yarns they will turn out for the coming season, and the Amagasaki Mill is said to have secured contract to cover the production till the end of March next year. In the case of some particular varieties, such as No. 42 twisted yarns and finer yarns, contracts are said to have been signed to cover the production up to the end of September next year. Most mills have contracts for the next season, but considering that there is an exception like the Kishiwada Spinning Mill, which has not yet secured contracts for its output of the first three months of the season, it is safe to assert that now the standing contracts taken as a whole cover up to the end of November, this year. Such being the case, the business prospects for the coming season can be forecasted with some precision. It appears that the mills are in an unshakable position and any loss in case of emergency can be shifted over to the brokers who hold the contracts with the mills.

If the political outlook in China improves and this results in strong buying, so much the better. All things considered the spinning industry for the coming half year will almost surely be very prosperous, probable more so than during the season just to end. It is said that the Amagasaki Mill, which heads the list in profits, will, according to the lowest estimation, make a net profit of over 4,000,000 yen for the coming season. It is reported that this mill, according to the wishes of the majority of its shareholders, will hold a special meeting shortly to discuss a proposal for an increase of capital. Its present capital is 6,440,000 yen and the proposal is to double the capital, and assign the new shares to the present shareholders at the rate of one new share for each old share. No public subscriptions will be called for. This shows how the business is prospering.

ORIENTAL PRESS DIVIDEND

The general meeting of the shareholders of L'imprimerie Francaise (The Oriental Press) will take place today at 4 p.m. at the head office of the company 55/56 Avenue Edouard VII.

The directors propose to distribute a dividend of 7% to the shareholders and to pay a bonus to those of their Foreign and Chinese staff in the employ of the company for more than one year.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Rouen Runs A Race

With Port Of Havre

Shipping in Former City Now Averages More Than 600,000 Tons a Month

Rouen, May 20.—The port of Rouen is now running a close race with Havre, the shipping now averaging more than 600,000 tons a month as compared with less than 500,000 tons before the war. Land in the immediate vicinity of the waterfront has more than quadrupled in value since 1914.

Rouen's industry, which is chiefly textile, has felt only the draughts on labor by the mobilization. All the spinning and twisting mills in operation before the war are running and three mills that had been idle for six years have been reopened by cotton manufacturers who were forced out of their mills in the department of the Nord by the German occupation. Dye manufacturers and a number of other new businesses are being established here. The iron industry, unknown in Rouen before the war, is to be represented by two new important works to be erected by iron and steel manufacturers of the north and east of France.

To take care of the increased trade acquired and in prospect, the port has been fitted with a new equipment of hoisting apparatus including eighteen new cranes, steam and electric.

A hundred million francs will be spent on dredging the Seine and the building of a new basin covering a surface of seventy-two acres and having 5,000 yards of quay surface. This work will be begun as soon as hostilities end.

London Rubber Market

London, July 3.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 3 1/2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, July 1:
Spot: 2s. 3 1/2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 5d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

London, July 3.—Today's cotton prices were:—
Mid-American Spot

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fuchow Medan Taiping
Haiphong New York Tientsin
Hankow Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondobery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Paopete
Hankow Phnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London S. Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
Fuchow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 32,000,000
Kope. Tls.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital France 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshin London Port Arthur
Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sianfu
Dahly Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Hongkong New York Tsingtau
Honolulu Osaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
36, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. 3,628,988.77
U.S. \$6,878,988.77

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

88 Nanjing Road: Tel. Nos. 3993-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 10,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolia Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarong
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benken Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cherbon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Peking Yokohama
Honolulu Paris
London Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/4 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUHSU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanjing Road. 9753

Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—
Gulds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balai

Cheribon Pekalongan Tobing-Tingri

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Badja Samarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up

Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

A MASSACRE IN PERU

Number of British and Americans Reported Killed

Corinto, Nicaragua, June 2.—(By radio to San Diego, Cal.)—A number of American citizens and British subjects have been killed at Talara, Peru, by striking employed of the London-Pacific Petroleum Company, according to an unsigned wireless message from the steamer Soma to the United States cruiser Raleigh at this port.

The massacre, according to the message, occurred yesterday. The strikers, it was said, had threatened to burn the petroleum works, and the Peruvian Government was reported unable to cope with the situation, which was considered grave. The message stated that communication with Talara had been interrupted and requested that the Raleigh proceed there to the relief of foreigners.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUHSU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital, Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up

Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 5	5 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteale	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 8	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Toyotsu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 22	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 24	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 25	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	Dollar Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 31	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.M.S.S.Co.
.. 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 5	5 P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Monteale	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 6	..	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 7	..	Australian Ports	Eastern	Rus.	H. V. P.
.. 7	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 8	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	P.O.
.. 9	..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 12	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitchiki maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	Dollar Co.
.. 15	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polyesian	Br.	C.M.S.S.Co.
.. 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 9	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P.O.
.. 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Prism	Br.	E.S.
.. 15	9.30	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B.S.
.. 19	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B.S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 23	4.00	London, etc via Cape	Sawa maru	Jap.	P.O.
.. 24	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	G. Line
Aug 25	..	Genoa, London	..	..	..

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 5	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.S.
.. 6	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Chiuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.S.
.. 6	D.L.	Swatow	Linn	Br.	B.S.
.. 7	2.30	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 8	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.S.
.. 11	9.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B.S.
.. 11	9.00	Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 19	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 6	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 6	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.S.
.. 7	D.L.	Haichow, Yehow	Shansi	Br.	B.S.
.. 7	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 7	3.00	Viadovostok	Penza	Rus.	N.Y.F.
.. 8	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B.S.
.. 9	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 11	3.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.
.. 11	9.00	Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfow	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 6	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B.S.
.. 6	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 6	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.
.. 8	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.S.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.S.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 4	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 4	Foochow	Tachin	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 4	Swatow	Linn	1352	Br.	B.S.	..
July 4	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 4	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 4	Japan	Miyu maru	888	Jap.	..	..

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 4	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2221	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 4	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 4	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	1216	Br.	B.S.
.. 4	Hankow	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B.S.
.. 4	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 4	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B.S.
.. 4	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 4	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 4	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 4	Japan	Chikuzen maru	1449	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 4	Tientsin	Burrumbet	1361	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 4	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Jap.	B.S.
.. 4	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	7375	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 4	Japan	Atlantique	3502	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 4	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 3	Hongkong	Atreus	4291	Br.	B. & S.	B VII
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	..
Aug 5	Hongkong	Chibna	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CNEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
June 15	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	YTPD
June 29	Hongkong	Choyang	1424	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hankow	Elisabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallen & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
July 5	Swatow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 2	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 1	Hankow	Linn	1924	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
July 3	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
July 3	Hankow	Kiangfow	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 2	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J.M. & Co.	HW
July 18	Hankow	Meldah	1082	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
July 30	Hankow	Meloe	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
June 2	Hankow	Meloo	406	Aus.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	733	Chi.	S. Tomes	TKDW
July 3	Japan	Melania	3443	Br.	A. P. Co.	APCW
July 3	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
July 3	Hankow	Nankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 2	Dalny	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
July 2	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 26	Tientsin	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesta	5448	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 2	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 3	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 2	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
July 2	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	NSCW
July 2	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfow, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtzeport Wharf on Wednesday, July 5 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, July 6 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Pootoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Wednesday, July 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. P. Mackil, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. crn.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B	June 6	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. crn.	3213	17	238	Day
YTPD	June 24	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	850	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron. Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command. The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

TIENHSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOAHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Welhaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N. K. K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Sulwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' R.M. s.s. Montegale sailed from Hongkong at noon on Saturday, and is due at Shanghai at 6 a.m. today. The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jetty about 8.30 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Heinchang left Amoy for Swatow yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur which left Shanghai on May 1, arrived in London on Saturday, July 1.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern, from Australian ports via Manila, left Hongkong on Monday, and is due here about noon today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Welhaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, July 8.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuka Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf tomorrow about 11 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Hongkong on Friday, July 7.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong, left Luenyi for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing, will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Welhaiwei and Dalny today.

The C.M. s.s. Heinchang will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin, with the London mail of June 1, left Hongkong on Monday and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow morning. This vessel brings 10,844 bales of Bombay yarn and 4,582 bales Bombay cotton.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

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PACIFIC MAIL LINE PLANS 2 NEW BOATS

26,000-Ton Steamers To Be
Finished Next Year,
Says Official

Tokio, June 27.—Two new 26,000-ton steamers probably will be running by the end of next year on the new Pacific Mail line, according to Mr. R. C. Morton, a passenger on the Tenyo Maru, who is on his way to Shanghai where he will assume management of the China branch of the new American line. These vessels will be American built and are already being planned for by the directors of the company, said Mr. Morton.

The Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, the ships now flying the Pacific Mail flag, are all foreign-built.

"The Pacific Mail steamers will again be active in the trans-Pacific trade by the latter part of July," said Mr. Morton. "Then their first new steamer, the Ecuador, will leave San Francisco for the Orient. The Ecuador is now on her way from New York to San Francisco and as soon as she reaches the latter port and is loaded she will start her run to the Orient."

The steamers will be run on a joint schedule with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha boats, each company sending out a vessel from San Francisco at alternate dates. The three steamers will be oil burners. They will not call at Nagasaki, as did the old steamers of the Pacific Mail line. They will make Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila outward and Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu homeward bound.

56,440 STARS PICTURED

Photographs for Vatican Observatory Catalogue Made

New York, May 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 17 reports that the second volume of the great astronomical catalogue that the Vatican Observatory is compiling has been completed within the last few weeks and that this volume gives the position of 30,042 stars, which, together with those in the first volume, make a collection of 56,440 stars. The report says that nineteen astronomers have been engaged in this work for several years, twelve in Europe, three in America, three in Australia, and one in Africa. The work aims to present a complete photograph of the heavens, and the position of each star photographed is measured at least twice.

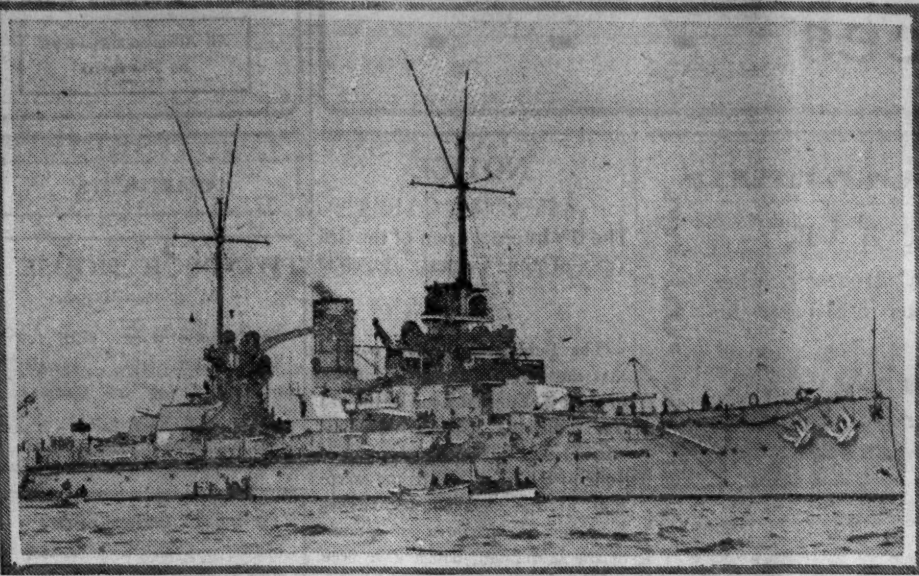
In the compilation of this second volume, which contains all the stars to the eleventh magnitude in the space covered, were engaged the director and vice-director of the Vatican Observatory; Pio Emanuele, the secretary; Mr. Turner, the director of the Oxford Observatory, and Cerulli, the director of the observatory at Teramo.

Dr. James J. Walsh, the Catholic scholar, said that the work of making the Vatican astronomical catalogue was in the hands of Father Hagen, an American priest of German-American stock, who was formerly the head of the Georgetown Observatory at Washington. The photographs for the catalogue, which are being made in this country, have been taken at the Catholic observatories at Georgetown, Omaha, and Santa Clara, Cal.

"This work will give a complete survey of the heavens as they appear to us today," said Dr. Walsh, "and will be of great value to astronomers in the future, who by reference to it will be able to see what changes are taking place."

Father Hagen was called from the Georgetown Observatory to the Vatican by the predecessor of the present Pope to take charge of the catalogue.

One Dreadnaught Germany Lost in North Sea Battle



New York, June 5.—The German Admiralalty has admitted that the dreadnaught Westfalen was among the German fighting ships lost in the North Sea battle.

The Westfalen displaced 18,602

tons. She was 451 feet long, 58 feet beam, and 26 feet deep, and was capable of a speed of 20.4 knots an hour. She carried a complement of 961 men. She was equipped with twelve 11-inch guns, twelve 5.9-inch

guns, and a number of pieces of smaller caliber. She was also fitted with six 18-inch torpedo tubes. The Westfalen was of the Nassau type, and was built at Bremen in 1909. She cost approximately \$10,000,000.

News Brevities

The commencement exercises of the Government Institute of Technology, formerly Nanyang College, Shanghai, will be held at 2 p.m. tomorrow and all friends of the college are cordially invited to be present.

The Walk-Over Shoe Store, having closed yesterday for Independence Day, will continue its clearance sale today.

Word has been received here that Major Menzies, formerly of Shanghai, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and has been awarded the D. S. O. Lieut.-Col. Menzies was formerly in the Welsh regiment. He was at one time tutor to the sons of Yuan Shih-k'ai and later advisor to the Chapel police.

The following Shanghai men are second lieutenants in the Highland Light Infantry, mentioned in despatches as doing brilliant work at Vermelles: Mr. A. C. Beckett (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire), Mr. G. B. Miller (Shanghai Hongkong Wharf Company) and Mr. H. S. Robertson (Messrs. Wm. Little and Co.).

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 3.—The British steamers Windermere (2,292 tons) and Teano (1,907 tons) have been sunk.

FLOOD AT CHANGCHOW

Special Correspondence The China Press
Changchow, July 3.—Rains fell heavily on July 1st and continued throughout the whole night, causing a flood. Numerous houses and trees have been carried away. Hundreds are homeless. The water is still high.

July Fourth Most Successful

(Continued from Page 1)
secured the challenge cup presented by Shanghai Americans. Hereafter this cup will be played for annually on the Fourth and the winning team will hold it for the ensuing year. The trophy is a handsome one standing two feet in height.

Consul Presents Trophy
Consul General Thomas Sammons, as head of the general committee for the celebration, made the presentation. Eysinger, the big catcher and captain of the Brooklyn team, received the trophy. In presenting the cup the consul general spoke of the

pleasure the public received from the ball games and commended the Brooklynites for the game they had played in spite of the deep mud. He then handed "like" the cup which was accepted with a few words of thanks.

At which the cheering commenced. There were three cheers for the Brooklyn, and three cheers for the minister, besides three cheers for the following: for Shanghai in general and the Americans in particular; for Consul General Sammons, for Admiral Winterhalter, for the fine fight put up by the Cincinnati team; for Eysinger, and several others that our reporter failed to make notes of.

As the cheering subsided, the penetrating note of Brooklyn's champion rooster came through the chicken wire. He would not have Rosenberg, Brooklyn pitcher, forgotten. "Atta boy, Rosie!" he piped.

There were cups also for the winners of the boat races in the morning. These were donated by the American community and were presented to the victors by the consul general. There were three races between boats from the crews of the American ships in the harbor. The cutter race was won by the Cincinnati, while the Brooklyn carried off the prize for the whaleboat and dinghy events.

The Shanghai team appeared for the second game in new white uniforms. They won hands down over Brooklyn. One sailor was heard to observe that they did it without getting their suits dirty, too. Shanghai was victor by 5 to 1. The local team was not given a chance to play for the challenge cup this year, but it will be among the contestants next year.

A Gay Evening
In the evening the festivities centered at the Astor House hotel. Things started to liven up at the dinner hour. They are still going at full speed as we hasten to press. The committee on entertainment practically commandeered the hotel for the occasion. It conceived the idea of closing the main entrance of the place for the night—and the thing was done. A sort of cozy corner was made in its place. Thanks to the flags and the sailors furnished by the warships, the national colors were everywhere. Special decorations of evergreens and Japanese lanterns were arranged about the lobby, the Palm Court and the roof garden.

Consul General Sammons gave his official banquet in the main dining room. Minister Reisch was the guest of honor. There were about forty other guests including Admiral Winterhalter, Judge Lobingier, officers from the ships and prominent Shanghai Americans. The big room was crowded with other diners and when the consul general proposed a toast to the minister, everyone stood and drank it. The room then gave three cheers and a tiger for the minister and ended up with:

"For he's a jolly good fellow."
In reply, the minister proposed the health of "The President." This was

pledged also and was followed by great applause.

The Municipal Electricity Department lent its best electricians for the special lighting features at the hotel and these men deserve extra commendation for their work. There were many striking electrical pieces about the hotel. An American flag outlined in bulbs faced the Whangpoo Road. Eagles and shields formed by colored lights were in the Palm Court, and the main dining room.

To make room for the dancers a large addition was built on to the dance floor and a pergola erected over it to add to its attractiveness. There were two orchestras playing all the evening.

Presentations to Minister
After the dinner Minister Reisch sat at one of the center tables in the Palm Court and all who had not been presented to him before, took advantage of the informality of the evening and met him there.

The minister had attended the reception held at the Consulate General from 11 to 12.30 o'clock in the morning. Among the other distinguished persons present were Admiral Winterhalter and his staff, Judge Lobingier, and Dr. Wu Tingfang.

Special thanks are due to the commander of the Asiatic Fleet and the crews of the warships for their part in the program. During the day the ships were hung with flags. The Brooklyn prepared a striking method of decoration during the evening. The lines of the big cruiser's hull, her funnels and masts were outlined in strings of electric lights. Many persons came down to The Bund to admire this electric silhouette.

Consul General Sammons, Chairman of the General Fourth of July Committee, in commending the good work of the various sub-committees, stated that with an early start next year it is believed even greater success may be met with. A committee, composed of the chairmen of the various sub-committees, has been already appointed by the Consul General for the purpose of outlining next year's program. The General Fourth of July Committee has sanctioned this innovation and the General Committee will meet probably as early as April 1, 1917, to begin work. This will afford sufficient time in which to provide for features that have heretofore been more or less neglected or entirely crowded out. The Consul General says it is desirable to make the Independence Day celebration even more complete and to include the further participation of the ladies and by all means not to neglect the children. Those having pertinent ideas regarding the effective realization of this plan are requested to communicate the same to the General Fourth of July Committee.

Weddings

Butts-McCartney
Delaware, Ohio, June 10.—At noon today the home here of Dr. and Mrs. McCartney, missionaries from West China, was the scene of the marriage of their daughter Ethel to Mr. Victor Butts, B. A., of Milton West, Ontario, Canada. The Reverend H. B. Cooper, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Marion Manly, a student in Ohio Western University, also of West China, as bridesmaid. Mr. J. Lincoln McCartney, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The bride was attired in cream colored crepe de chine trimmed in the same color with Chinese silk lace and she carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The ceremony began by a solo "Oh Promise Me" followed by the wedding march played by Miss Wellwood, a friend of the bride, also of West China, now attending school at Delaware University. The home was decorated in a color scheme of white and green with an altar in the same color banked with potted palms on each side.

Following the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served to about forty relatives and friends. Among the number were ten young people all born in West China, now attending school in the United States. After the luncheon the happy couple left on a short wedding trip. The same day Dr. McCartney left for Chungking, China, and expects to sail from Vancouver on the Empress of Russia, sailing June 15. The bride and groom accompanied by the bride's mother expect to leave for China on the Empress of Asia sailing September 7.

BELGIAN FUND CONCERT

Mr. H. B. Stewart, secretary, announces that \$6,180.63 was realized by the performance held recently at the Lyceum Theater in aid of the Belgian Children's Fund. The secretary's statement follows:

Surplus over and above fund subscribed by British members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Subscribed \$1,800.00
Expenses 1,222.31
Sale of Tickets 4,824.81
Auction of presented articles 475.00
Sale of War Books presented by C. E. Sparks, Esq., Programs, Sweets, etc. 803.13
Handed to the Hon. Treasurer Belgian Children's Fund..... 6,180.63

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on July 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-25
Mackerel	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	none
Samit	"	30-40
Sole	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-100
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none

Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-30
Apricots	"	10-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Limes	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Pineboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	each	20-25
Pumpkins	per lb.	12-15
Pears	"	none
Strawberries	"	10-12
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	2-4
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per lb.	\$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3



Voelkel & Schneider, A.G.
37, Nanking Road
Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles		Mail	Mail
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking-Central	arr. Tientsin	10.2
11.25	9.10	82	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	10.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	15.45
Mail 102	Mail 2			Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed. 8.35	Wed. 8.35	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	23.40
11.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	1.10
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1.01
Local	Mail	Local		Mail	Local
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	15.32
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	15.22
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	15.02
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.57
15.12	19.38		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9.12
18.16	22.41		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6.30
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6.17
10.09	1.28	266	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3.56
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1.04
12.45	5.59	378	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	0.54
15.36	6.55	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	22.10
17.46	9.03		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	19.35
6.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.15
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	14.52
11.50	13.24	531	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.42
18.02	17.07	611	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	11.11
19.53	18.23	622	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9.45
Exp.	Exp.			Exp.	Exp.
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.06
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	7.00
			dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	16.00
			arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	23.00
Yenchowfu-Tientsin Branch Line			Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line		
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	7.18	11.48	dep. Linchow
9.48	15.08	arr. Tientsin	8.16	12.48	arr. Tientsin
			12.28	18.28	arr. Tientsin
					8.08
					7.00

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.
By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, June, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS		2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS		1	3	5	7	9	11
		Local	Fast	Low	Food	Ex-press	Local			Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie	Goods	Ex-press
		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang	dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow	dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Ka Shai	dep.		8.56	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An	dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shing	dep.		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	dep.		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Chang An	dep.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.10	7.40	Ka Shing	dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.37
Yeh Zah	dep.		7.30	10.19	11.45	1.40	5.20	Ka Shai	dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Hangchow	dep.		8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	Chang An	dep.		7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41
Sung Kiang	dep.		9.38	11.33	1.17	5.35	6.25	Ka Shing	dep.		8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01
Zah Kou	dep.		11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung Kiang	dep.		9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44
	arr.		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		arr.		10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47
			11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40				11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.50

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS		14	16	18	20	22	14
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Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

SUN

GLASSES-COOL & LIGHT

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.

OPTOMETRIST-1A JINKEE ROAD.

9973

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2886

Loan of 1896

THE debentures outstanding under
the Municipal Loan of 1896 will
be paid on presentation at the
Finance Department, if properly
endorsed by the registered owner,
on and after June 30, 1916, from
which date and until the debentures
are presented for payment, interest
at 6 per cent per annum will be
paid, but no interest will be paid
after September 30, 1916.

Holders are given the option of
exchanging their scrip for de-
bentures in the 6 per cent Loan of
1916 at par. This option will
terminate on September 30, 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, July 1, 1916.

10274 J 7

**The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber
Estates, Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the
SIXTH ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of Share-
holders of this Company will be
held at the Head Office, No. 38
Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thurs-
day, the 6th of July, 1916, at 4.30
p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors and
Statement of Accounts for the year
ended 31st March, 1916, and trans-
acting other ordinary business of
the Company.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
1st of July to the 6th of July, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1916.

Secretaries & General Managers.

10228 J 6

NOTICE

CHOW LAN-CHU (周蘭齋),
native of Canton, Ex-Consul for
China at New Zealand—TAKE
NOTICE that Messrs. Kirchner
and Boger, merchants, at Shanghai,
have filed a petition in the Inter-
national Mixed Court at Shanghai,
charging you with having fraudu-
lently obtained from them the sum
of 2,000 Mexican Dollars by means
of false pretence: to wit, a false
statement of your brother Chow
Tsz-chi (周自齊), Ex-Minister for
Agriculture and Commerce of the
Republic of China, whereby the said
Chow Tsz-chi was to guarantee the
repayment of the aforesaid Dollars
2,000.

Application has been made to the
Court, that should you fail to
appear before the aforesaid Court
within thirty days from the date
hereof, a judgment in contumacia
shall be given against you and that
a reward shall be put up for your
arrest.

MAJOR ST. P. RUDINGER.

Counsel for Complainants.

Shanghai, this 15th day of June
A.D. MCMXVI.

10163

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -MAKE YOUR
OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of
"Elephant Head"
Pilsener

Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL
WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

"End of Season"

SALE

All our summer goods

Sharply Reduced
Double Bargains

to be

had in Ladies' & Children's
Hats

200 high-class, trimmed and
untrimmed shapes.

Exceptional bargains in
Ladies' fancy silk hosiery;
Men's silk half-hose;
Ladies' and children's white
goods.

at

**Cantorovitch's
Salvage Co.**

103 Broadway.

10319 J 7

Notice of Dissolution of
Partnership

To whom it may concern. Notice
is hereby given that the co-partner-
ship entered into by and between
E. Block and O. B. Gainsborough
at Shanghai, China, Dec. 15th,
1913, and June 15th, 1914, under
the name of Oriental Import and
Export Produce Co., is hereby
dissolved by E. Block, senior partner
of said Oriental Import and
Export Produce Co., located at 127
Szechuen Road, Shanghai. After
July 3, 1916, E. Block will not be
responsible for any agreements,
contracts or debts made or entered
into by O. B. Gainsborough for the
Oriental Import and Export
Produce Co.

E. BLOCK.

Shanghai, 3 July, 1916.

10312 J 6

Notice of Dissolution of
Partnership

To whom it may concern. Notice
is hereby given that the co-partner-
ship entered into by and between
O. B. Gainsborough and E. Block
at Shanghai, China, Dec. 15th,
1913, and June 15th, 1914, under
the name of Oriental Import and
Export Produce Co., is hereby
dissolved by O. B. Gainsborough,
junior partner of said Oriental
Import and Export Produce Co.,
located at 127 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai. After July 3rd, 1916,
O. B. Gainsborough will not be
responsible for any agreements, con-
tracts or debts made or entered into
by E. Block for the Oriental
Import and Export Produce Co.

O. B. GAINSBOROUGH.

Shanghai, 3 July, 1916.

10313 J 6

**Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9**

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for
the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

**White Zinc Paint
White Lead Paint
Red Lead Paint**

made by

W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

**Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.**

Our branch at Mokenshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

**The Comparative Law
School of China,**
Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thir-
teenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

10259

Yoghurt (sour milk).

FRESH MILK

Delivered daily

Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2175.

53 Avenue Dubail.

10192

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.**

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd
Year of the Chinese Republic
(1914)

The Public are hereby notified
that the fourth payment of interest
of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd
Year of the Chinese Republic
(1914) will fall due on the 30th of
June of this year. With the excep-
tion of the detailed regulations,
governing the payment of interest
of the said Loan, which have been
published in the Government
Gazette and which have been
printed for the information of the
Public by all the establishments
authorised for the payment of
interest, the following important
points are hereby published for
general information:—

1. The date when the payment of
interest begins: The 30th
June of the 5th year of the
Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the
payment of interest:
a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
b. The Head and Branch
Offices of the Bank of China
and of the Bank of Com-
munications.

c. The reliable agents of the
above mentioned two banks.

3. The methods for the claiming
of interest:
The Public when claiming for
the interest must cut down the
matured coupons and proceed
to any of the above mentioned
organs with the said coupons.
The said organs after examin-
ing the said coupons will then
pay the interest and retain the
coupons so paid. But the
holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of
\$10,000 Bonds must not cut
down the coupons themselves,
as the said Bonds have to be
examined first by the organs
concerned.

The matured coupons can be
used as cash in payment of land
tax and duties. The interest
of the coupons is expressed in
term of "big Dollar" and it
is required to be converted
into taels or copper cash, then
the rate of exchange for
different districts will be
decided and posted in con-
spicuous places by the various
Financial Bureaux concerned.
The Public are requested to
read over the detailed regula-
tions governing the payment of
interest which are obtainable at
all authorised organs above
mentioned.

By Order

The Bureau of National Loans.

10204 J 5

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. Chins
Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,
with bathroom attached, and one
nice small room, all facing South.
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, well-furnished front
room, with small room attached,
also bathroom and balcony. Suit-
able married couples or bachelors;
also attic room at moderate terms.
12-a, Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, Western district, well-
furnished room, with bathroom
attached, suitable for bachelor.
Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10263 J 7

BODEGA CAFE. Are you look-
ing for good meals. Call Nanjing
and Boone Roads corner. Only 60
cents. Mrs. Croach, proprietor.

10262 J 6

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3
Minghong Road. Furnished room
to let, facing south, with bathroom
attached. With or without board.
Central location. Phone 2650.

10248 J 5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Lady physician for
hospital during present physician's
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins
Chinkiang.

10276 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Mandarin
teacher is open to give lessons in
the evening. Moderate terms. Apply
to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

10320 J 9

YOUNG LADY desires to give
lessons in Russian. Terms moder-
ate. Apply to Box 492, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10266 J 7

LADY, experienced in teaching
English to Chinese, is open to
engagement for the coming autumn.
Reply, giving particulars, to Box
461, THE CHINA PRESS.

10181 J 5

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, one office room in
Central district. Apply to Box 1,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10288 J 5

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one 42 h.p. Motor
cycle (practically new), single
cylinder, free engine, price reason-
able. Apply to Box 10, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10318 J 7

FOR SALE, horn, U. H. magneto
and Amac carburettor. What
reasonable offers? Apply to Box
497, THE CHINA PRESS.

10283 J 5

FOR SALE, fox-terrier puppies,
pure-bred and well marked, two
months old. Please apply to Box 5,
THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. 43.

10301 J 5

FOR SALE: One or two genuine
Coventry-made Premier motor-
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